The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

Horace Greeley's Opinion of Francis Kernan.

The Fifth of November a Legal Holiday.

A Ring Candidate for Assembly on Long Island.

Effect of the Greeley Victory in Georgia.

Specimen Democrat for Congress in the Ninth District.

Horace Greeley on Francis Kernan.

"*In 1862 he was nominated and supported under pledges that he would give a vigorous support to the war, and to the Administration in prosecuting it—pledges which he did not scruple personally to make and conspicuously to violate. There is not a more envenomed Copperhead in the present Congress. Even salutary fear of his Republican constituency did not deter him from voting generally with Pendleton, Long, Harris & Co., against most war measures, and when he did not venture to vote on that side he generally dodged. In short, his election was a fraud, grounded in treachery and false promises, and consummated by wholesale bribery, and he ought long since to have resigned.*"—*New-York Tribune, October, 1864.*

KERNAN ASSENTS.

"*But, says some zealous Grant man, you know that this man has said everything against you, and you are entirely too honest and patriotic to vote for a man that differed from you so broadly in the past. I say to every Democrat within the sound of my voice that Horace Greeley is an honest man.*—*Speech of Francis Kernan at Tammany Hall, Oct. 27, 1872.*"

Election Day.

We hope our business friends will remember that, under the provisions of the new State Election laws, to-morrow week (the 5th of November) will be a legal holiday. It is well to keep this fact in mind. We hope much from the exertions of clerks and other young men in mercantile houses.

The Next Assembly.

A Ring Assemblyman that should certainly be left at home is Mr. James M. Oakley, of Queens County, Long Island. He is up for reelection in the Second Assembly District, comprising the towns of Newtown, Jamaica and Hempstead, and Long Island City. His record at Albany for the last two years is simply as bad is it could possibly be made. He voted for the Harlem Court-house bill two years ago. At the same time he voted for other Tweed bills, such as the Buffalo Police, extra clerks for the Courts in this City, and last year he voted against the impeachment of Barnard, and in every way against the reform charter. The Republicans and Reformers of Queens County have put up a first-class young man against Oakley this year—Mr. Theodore J. Cogswell, of Jamaica—and we are assured by Mr. L. Bradford Prince and others that if elected he will make a good record at Albany. Against such an opponent as Oakley there ought to be no if about the result. Here is the damning evidence of Oakley's conduct on the Barnard impeachment:

ALBANY, Thursday, May 2, 1872.—Mr. Prince called from the table the report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending Barnard's impeachment, and spoke at some length moving its adoption. D. B. Hill (Democrat) also spoke in support of the Committee's report, and hoped that every member would vote to sustain it. The report was adopted by a vote of 93 to 16. We have not space for the whole vote, but give those in the negative, viz.:

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Blair, Campbell, Chambers, Cook, Couchman, Duuphy, Fields, Houghton, J. Hayes, Healey, Lord, Moseley, Mosher, Oakley, Rocne—16.

The State Vote.

Let none of our friends be in doubt about the result of the contest in New-York State. Our advices from all parts assure us of success—and, as our readers will remember, we have never been disposed to take too rosy a view of our prospects throughout the canvass. The result of the elections, thus far, has been better than we led the public to anticipate. We feel quite confident of carrying New-York, but we do not wish our friends to let confidence produce any cessation of their efforts. We have a little over a week to work in. Let us improve every moment of the time.

The Ninth Congressional District.

The nominations of John Hardy and Michael Connolly for Congress in the Ninth District is a conspicuous example of the utter degradation of Democratic party politics in this City. Mr. Hardy was Clerk of the Common Council when the great stealing operations of the Ring were going on, and his relations with its members were such that he must have had a knowledge of the plunder, or he was too dull to perform the duties of his position. Connolly is known as the Big Judge. For some time he held the position described by law as a committing Magistrate, but the functions of the office under his administration were those of a dismissing Magistrate. He sat to dispense with the penalties of criminal law in favor of political friends, and for the purpose of accumulating political strength.

Georgia as a Sample.

The Republican Press of the South is pressing the lesson of Georgia very hard on the Greeleyites. If there had been any doubt as to the negro vote before, there should be none now. In Georgia, according to credible reports, many colored people and a number of white Republicans are leaving the State. The Louisiana *Republican*, commenting on this fact, says, in a most temperate tone:

"Would any such action have disturbed the Democrats if the Republicans had been successful? No. And this shows the point of our obstinate adherence to the Republican ticket in this State, that if it is elected it will injure no one in his person, and it will be quite as honest as the opposition promises to be; and if the Democrats are successful they will immediately set on foot those multiplied annoyances and aggressions that will make it more endurable for a Republican to leave than to live in the State. All the schemes that were concocted by McEnery and Jonas against the negroes in 1868 will be revived in 1873, and every man who stands against such injustice and oppression will be denounced as a nigger lover, and invited to leave at the earliest notice."

Grant at Richmond.

In taking the chair at a Republican meeting at Croton, Dr. P. C. Van Wyck related the following interesting incident:

"Meeting Gen. Grant at Quebec, in the Summer of 1865, I observed to him that the fact of his absence from our army when it passed through the streets of Richmond, had been generally and pleasingly noticed by the Press and otherwise, and in this respect differed from the precribe in the time of the Cæsars, when a triumph would have been demanded by the victorious General; or that of modern conquerors in heading their army in its triumphal march through the fallen city. The General modestly replied that he had regarded the fall of Richmond as practically terminating the war, and it occurred to him that he had better go at once to Washington and stop the forwarding of supplies and further recruiting; which he did, remarking he had not thought at the time of the matter of the parade, and should have had but little taste for it in any event. The economy of President Grant's Administration was thus foreshadowed."

A Very Simple Question.

Is there any less reason to distrust the Democratic Party now than there has been since 1861? The people have for three Presidental terms steadily refused to commit the Government to their hands. Why should we do so now? The burden of proof that the party is trustworthy rests with itself. Has it given any? It has "accepted" the amendments, but only to get a chance to nullify them by unfriendly legislation. It stands today toward the results of the war in sullen opposition, withholding every word or act of cordial patriotism, and saying and doing only what seems likely to win a new hold on power. Are these "fruits meet for repentance?"

The Republican Nominee for District-Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 19th inst., informing me of my unanimous nomination, by the Republican County Convention, for the office of District-Attorney for the County of New-York, has been received. I am deeply sensible of so signal a mark of confidence from the party whose success I have always labored to promote. To be associated upon your ticket with the distinguished gentlemen presented by you for the other County offices is an honor which I cannot decline.

In accepting your nomination I do not fail to appreciate the high and solemn responsibilities attendant upon the position to which that nomination invites me. I can only say that, if elected, I shall enter upon my official duties with a sincere purpose to discharge them faithfully, conscientiously, and to the best of my ability.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

To Messrs. Thomas Murphy, President, Joseph C. Pinckney, Benjamin Page, Secretaries, Republican County Convention.

A Congressional Nomination.

The Republicans of Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties have nominated Ethan Flagg as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Flagg has accepted this nomination at a sacrifice of his private business, in deference to the judgment and wishes of every delegate to the Congressional Convention. It is believed that this district can be carried, and the Convention sought to increase the chances by nominating the strongest man at its command. Mr. Flagg is an old resident of the district, has been for many years in public life, and has shown remarkable executive quality. He settled in Yonkers while it was yet a country town, and has probably done more than any other one of its many enterprising citizens in inviting that growth which has ripened into the city of that name. Having been elected, in a regular course, Supervisor of the town, Trustee, and President of the village, and Alderman of the city, he has left the impress of his organizing mind on every one of its beautiful avenues and public buildings. His town usually gives 300 Democratic majority, but it always responds to Mr. Flagg's nomination by an equal majority on the other side. It is a strong objection to the Democratic candidate that he has only a Summer residence in the district, that his home and his social and business relations are entirely in the City of New-York. The Democrats have awakened to their danger within the past few days. The Court-house, at White Plains, has been filled with persons seeking naturalization under the control of traders in Democratic politics. Other signs of spasmodic activity are apparent throughout the district, but it is too late. A full Republican vote is sure to carry victory with it.

The Political Head-Quarters.

Affairs at the head-quarters of the National and State Committees of the various political parties are extremely dull, except at the Republican.

The Liberal Republican Committee rooms, Glenham Hotel, are at present generally left in charge of a solitary individual employed as a book-keeper. A few Greeleyites look in occasionally, and depart with sad hearts.

The Democratic Committee rooms, Spingler House, have become the abode of deep and settled gloom.

Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

Of the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District, Hon. John H. Selkreg thus speaks in the Ithaca *Journal*:

"Two years since Mr. Platt was a warm and ardent friend of Milo Goodrich, then a candidate for the position. Mr. Platt was foremost in the advocacy of Mr. Goodrich, and by his influence secured the delegation from Tioga County for him, and they stood manfully by him through 1,000 ballots. Business engagements, which could not be waived, compelled Mr. Platt, after a lapse of days, to leave for the West, and in his absence, and without his consent, the Convention nominated him as the Republican candidate. Immediately on his return he declined the position, and Mr. Goodrich then received the nomination. No man, even under the charges of bad faith made by Mr. Goodrich, worked more earnestly for the success of Goodrich, as the evidence of a very large vote in Tioga County showed conclusively. Mr. Goodrich having abandoned the party, and been made the opposition nominee, it was fit and proper, independent of other considerations, that the nomination should be tendered to Mr. Platt, and he made our standard-bearer in the present campaign. The Twenty-seventh District will give him a proud majority. Mr. Platt has for many years been a resident of Tioga County, is a successful merchant of Owego, and has been steadily from the commencement of the Republican organization one of its most devoted and earnest supporters. Choosing in the past to advance the principles of the party as a laborer in the ranks, rather than receive the honors of position, he has more than any one individual contributed to build up and sustain and perfect the proud majority which Tioga furnishes at each election. With abilities of no common order, Mr. Platt will make a sterling and useful Representative, and will remain true to the organization and his friends, instead of defeating the one and betraying the other."

The Twentieth District.

David Wilber, of Milford, has been nominated for member of Congress from the Twentieth District of this State, composed of the Counties of Otsego, Chenango and Delaware. The nomination was made upon the first ballot, which never before has been done in that district. Mr. Wilber is a native of this City, fifty-two years of age, and has resided in Otsego County since 1837. A correspondent of the Binghamton *Republican* says: "He commenced life a poor boy, and worked out seven years by the month at farming, investing his earnings in real estate, which proved a good investment. To farming he added the lumber trade, and about 1850 he took up the hop trade, which he has followed ever since; and as a successful operator in hops he has no equal. At the present time he is connected with two large and successful banking institutions as proprietor of one and director of the other. In the town of Milford, where he resides, which gives an average Democratic majority of 100, he has seven times been before the town as a candidate, five times for Supervisor, and has never been defeated. He is a friend to the laboring class and the poor man, and is indeed without exception a true friend in every time of need."

Testimony of Truman Smith.

Hon. Truman Smith, the venerable statesman of Connecticut, now upward of eighty years of age, writes to a personal friend in Washington a private letter, from which the *Chronicle* extracts the following impressive tribute to Gen. Grant and his Administration:

"Certainly no favors received or expected have prompted me to support the re-election of President Grant. I have acted on a thorough conviction that the highest and best interests of the American people require that an unprincipled coalition should be put down, and an administration, in main upright and patriotic, should be upheld. Very soon after the Administration was organized the purpose was formed and brought into activity to break down and destroy President Grant, by incessant calumny and abuse. The infamous New-York *Sun*, conducted by the infamous Charles A. Dana, opened upon the President, and has pursued him with unparalleled virulence to this day. We have before us for solution the question whether or not a Chief Magistrate of unspotted rectitude, whose services to the country have been of inappreciable value, shall be crushed out. Would not this be an infamy? How I rejoice that no such stain is to be attached to the escutcheon of our country!"

Spitting Upon the Platform.

The address of the Executive Committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy of Georgia, and the nomination of an electoral ticket in favor of O'Conor and Adams, trouble the Augusta *Constitutionalist* seriously. And, in telling why it believes they should abandon their movement, it says: "The address complains of the nomination of Mr. Greeley on the Cincinnati platform as a fatal error, but would have found no fault if a Democratic platform had been adopted. The delegation from Georgia voted almost solid against the platform. That should appease the Georgia Democrats. The adoption of Greeley and Brown as candidates, while voting against the platform, does not preclude future criticism of its propositions. Nor does it bind the consciences of the supporters even of the platform to adhere to their opinions. Men, certainly, have a right to change their opinions."

The Thirtieth District.

In an article describing the Republican candidates to be voted for in its locality, the Lockport *Journal* speaks as follows of the Republican nominee for Congress in the Thirtieth District: "We have commended to the cordial support of our citizens, and especially of every true Republican, our nominee for Congress, George G. Hoskins, of Wyoming. The fact that Mr. Hoskins was the first choice of Genesee and Wyoming, where he is well known, furnishes the best evidence of his popularity at home. He was cordially and unanimously indorsed by the delegates from Niagara County, especially as Niagara, from courtesy and custom, was not entitled to the nomination. Mr. Hoskins will receive the united and cordial support of the Republicans of this county. He will receive it on the ground of merit, and as a simple act of honor and good faith."

Congressman D. W. Dubose.

Congressman D. W. Dubose has published a card announcing that he is a candidate for reelection to Congress from the Eighth District of Georgia, and explaining why he declined to submit his name to the Democratic Convention which nominated Gen. A. R. Wright. He says: "I then, and now believe, that the constituency of that Convention was so formed that it would defeat rather than carry out the will of a majority of the people. I placed my objection to going before it mainly on the grounds that the policy of a majority of that Convention would not only commit the Democratic Party of the district to the support of Mr. Greeley, but also his principles. This Convention failed to announce any principles whatever; but selected a candidate to carry the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and in so doing virtually pledged those who support its candidate to the support of Mr. Greeley and his platform. I was not then, and am not now prepared to adopt either the candidate or the principles of the Baltimore Convention; but stand now where I stood when elected in 1870, and where I intend to stand in the future, upon Democratic principles, as illustrated and practiced by Jefferson and his illustrious successors, which have secured to this country whatever of prosperity and happiness it has enjoyed, so far as depends on Government."

Murderous Spirit of a Greeleyite.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, Oct. 24.

We learn from responsible parties that a member of the Democratic Party, who is an ardent supporter of Horace, boldly declared for assassination not a great while ago. He said: "President Grant is a dangerous man, and it would be doing the country a service to assassinate him, and if I had an opportunity I would do it." A gentleman rebuked him for the infamous expression, whereupon he flew off the handle, and said: "I know what I say, and mean it, and hold myself responsible."

The Wisconsin Fourth District.

Hon. Frederick W. Horn has published a card, withdrawing his name from the contest as an anti-Greeley Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Wisconsin. He says: "The late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana ensure the defeat of the coalition candidate, Horace Greeley, beyond a reasonable doubt. When I announced myself to you as an independent candidate for Congress in this district, it was solely with a view of assisting in the defeat of Mr. Greeley, which is now an almost accomplished thing without any further effort on my part." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that Mr. Horn was in the field only a few days, but long enough to make his influence felt among his German fellow-citizens in Wisconsin and other States against the great fraud that was practiced upon his party at Baltimore. His address to the electors of his Congressional district, and his speech afterward at Cedarburg, were widely telegraphed and published by the anti-Greeley German newspapers. The Republican Convention in this district, to nominate a candidate, is to be held in Milwaukee Monday, Oct. 21.

Local Notes.

The President of the Unity Grant and Wilson Club, of No. 80 Sullivan-street, denies that it held a meeting on the 24th and recommended Mr. Philips for Congress.

R. Stuart Willis, a well-known Democrat in Kings County, will next week deliver an address to the Democratic voters of Brooklyn, in favor to the re-election of Gen. Grant.

The Welsh Grant and Wilson Campaign Club meets, this evening, at Eleventh-street Church. Rev. Howell Powell, Rev. D. S. Davis, Rev. D. Edred Jones, and Robert Lewis, Esq., will speak.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the First Assembly District, held at No. 154 Franklin-street, on Saturday night, Mr. S. J. Huggins was nominated for Assembly, and Mr. John Ham for Assistant Alderman.

The People's Municipal Reform Association, which was the first organization to place a candidate for Mayor in the field, in the nomination of Smith G. Shaw, it is understood will withdraw their nominee in favor of Havemeyer.

An organization, called the "Havemeyer Association," is now being formed. It will number 500 members, composed mostly of soldiers who have been to the front. They fully indorse the nomination of Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer as their choice for the Mayoralty.

On Saturday night, a mass-meeting was held at Tottenville, Staten Island. An extra train of cars was run from Vanderbilt Landing, also on the Brighton Road. Addresses were delivered by George W. Curtis, Esq., Col. T. B. Thorpe, Mr. Scudder, (candidate for Congress,) D. H. Cortelyes, J. B. Hulyer, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Distinguished Arrivals—Senator Wilson Visits Minister Washburne.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel now entertains a number of distinguished gentlemen, who arrived in this City on Saturday and yesterday. In addition to Minister Washburne, who is residing at this hotel, there are Secretary Boutwell, Senator Roscoe Conkling, Senator Blaine, Solicitor General Bristow, E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, and F. E. Sterns, of Chicago, Ill. Senator Henry Wilson was at the hotel yesterday, and visited Minister Washburne. He left the City last evening.

Shooting Affray in Fifth-Street.

At about 9½ o'clock last evening Herman, John, and Frederick Pross, brothers, residing at No. 473 Second-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and Jacob Mauss, of No. 282 Seventh-street, New-York, who had been guests at a wedding-feast given at No. 643 Fifth-street, became involved in a quarrel in the hallway of the last-named house. A fracas ensued, during which, it is alleged, Herman Pross drew a revolver and fired three shots at Mauss. Neither of the belligerents were injured, but two of the shots struck John Bennet, of No. 641 Fifth-street, who was standing on the sidewalk observing the conflict through the open doorway, wounding him severely in the wrist and ankle. He was taken to the Union Market Police Station, where the bullets were extracted by Police-surgeon Maclay. John and Frederick Pross and Mauss were arrested, but Herman escaped.

Charles Sprague, the Banker Poet.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 26.

The banker poet, as he has been called—Mr. Charles Sprague—is fourscore and one today, somewhat infirm of body, but clear and keen in intellect. Lameness confines him to his home, but there friends find him cheerful, instructive, and entertaining. As a man and author he has won so much honor and love from generations, that many will rejoice to hear of his comfortable well-being, and sincerely hope that the evening of his life may be continued cloudless and serene.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Abstract of Treasurer Spinner's Forthcoming Annual Report.

Suggestions for Reform—Gen. Walker and the Census—The Land and Indian Offices—Carl Schurz Patching Up His Account.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Spinner has about finished his report as Treasurer of the United States, and will send it to the Secretary the coming week. The receipts and expenditures by warrant to the 30th June, 1872, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Loans	$305,208,084
Internal revenue	130,642,177
Customs	216,370,286
Public lands	2,575,714
War	20,699,012
Navy	3,326,193
Interior	3,360,980
Miscellaneous and repayments	27,776,171
Total net receipts	$709,888,626
Balance in Treasury June 30 1871	109,917,477
From credited as unavailable	19,242,243
Total	$819,825,349

EXPENDITURES.

Public debt	$330,906,852
Army	56,071,169
Navy	24,506,003
Interior	38,956,120
Treasury proper	24,680,456
Customs	17,649,668
Treasury—Interior	5,338,844
Internal Revenue	7,670,241
Diplomatic	1,934,510
Quarterly Salaries	716,692
War, Civil Branch	1,120,051
Judiciary	3,679,395
Total	$713,259,977
Carried to unavailable	13,731
Balance in Treasury close fiscal year	106,551,641
Total	$819,825,341

As compared with last year, the net receipts have been $121,509,852 less, and the net expenditures $157,727,895 less. The receipts from loans were in round numbers, $115,000,000 less; from internal revenue, $13,000,000 less; from customs, $10,000,000 greater; from War, $2,000,000 less; from Land and the Navy, about the same; from the Interior, $2,500,000 more; from miscellaneous, $5,000,000 less. The expenditures on account of the public debt were $154,000,000 less; on account of the army, $2,000,000 less; navy, $2,000,000 less; Interior, $4,000,000 less; on account of the Treasury proper, Customs, Treasury—Interior, diplomatic service, and quarterly salaries and war, civil branch, about the same; internal revenue, $1,500,000 less; on account of the Judiciary, $700,000 more.

The conscience fund has been increased $2,977, and now amounts to $129,124.

Gen. Spinner recommends, as a matter of honest dealing on the part of the Government, that at the end of each fiscal year a full description of all the sums unclaimed for interest be published, that have remained unpaid for two years.

The amount of securities left on deposit by the national banks, chiefly to secure the redemption of their notes, is, in the par face value, $400,000,000.

A new check has been introduced upon disbursing officers, which requires a weekly examination and report as to the condition of all accounts from each depositary. Of these 1,735 are received weekly, and copies are sent to the different Departments interested.

Incidentally Gen. Spinner mentions that efforts will soon be made to place the new loan.

A considerable part of the report is devoted to the absolute necessity of such an increase in salaries as will enable the Government to obtain the services of a class of men who, with the present pay, cannot be secured, before any real progress can be made in reforming the civil service. The force in the Treasury is far too small to allow of proper precautions to be taken. He attributes the late defalcation in New-York, the Hodge defalcation and others, directly to the small force which the law provides for. He thinks that to increase the pay of honest men without wealth can afford to take offices will, in a great measure, remedy the evil of offices so frequently falling into the hands of those who seek them solely for the "stealings" they afford.

THE CENSUS.

The Superintendent of the Census will substantially conclude his labors in connection with his office with the transmission of his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior the 1st of next month. The preparation of the ninth census publications, including the compendium containing a digest of the other volumes for general popular use, will be finished. The remainder of the labor necessary to place the volumes before the public will be with the Government Printer. It is anticipated that the first or population volume will be printed and bound, and laid on the tables of members of Congress when they meet in December. The other volumes will follow rapidly.

Gen. Walker has been impressed with the value and need of a quinquennial taking of the census, and thinks it entirely practicable, but without reference to a permanent change in his particular, he will propose in his report that a census be taken in 1875, under a law which will permit and make necessary a compilation and publication of the returns before the centennial Fourth of July, in 1876.

The views of Gen. Walker in regard to the barbarous law which he has been compelled to execute in taking the census are well known, but in taking leave of the office he is likely to give them plainer expression than ever before.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner Drummond has found by his experience in the Land Office that it needs reorganization by a new law. He urged it last Winter, but the persistency with which the "Liberal Reformers," Schurz, Fenton, Trumbull, Sumner *et al.*, kept Congress in partisan political discussions, prevented this and other necessary business from receiving attention. Mr. Drummond has shown himself so competent and faithful a bureau officer that his assurance that the highest efficiency cannot be secured in his office without reorganization must be heeded by Congress this Winter.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The reorganization of the Patent Office, the plan of which was published last Winter, will also come before Congress. It failed for the lack of time last Winter, and not from any opposition manifested. The bureau will be doubtless erected into a department on the same footing with the Agricultural Department. This would be an advantage in many respects. Almost the only effect of its connection with the Interior Department now is to give the Secretary of the Interior an unnecessary supervision over appointments, and to impose upon him the useless manual labor of affixing his signature three or four hundred times a week to the patents issued.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

It is doubtful if a Commissioner of the Indian Office, to succeed Gen. Walker, can be appointed before the meeting of Congress. This office is the most responsible under the Government below the rank of a Cabinet position, unless, perhaps, that of Treasurer of the United States be excepted. The salary is but $3,000 per annum. There are plenty of people who would like the office at that salary, but unfortunately they are generally just the persons the Government would not like to have in the position. The men from whom the Government would like to choose a Commissioner are receiving two or three times $3,000 per year in private positions.

THE "ADDITIONAL ARTICLE."

In reply to the exaggerated statements of the amount expended in telegraphing to England in regard to the additional article proposed to the Treaty of Washington, it is stated that the whole sum was less than $15,000.

CARL SCHURZ AND HIS DIPLOMATIC ACCOUNT.

Mr. Carl Schurz is still engaged in the attempt to purge himself of official dereliction, so as to become a consistent civil service reformer. Instead, however, of walking up and paying over the money which under pretense of being Minister to Spain he illegally took from the Government, as the conscience fund contributors do, he is engaged in trying to manufacture a leave of absence which can be stretched over the hiatus for which there appears no leave upon the official record. Some weeks ago the Treasury accounting officers stated the balance of his delinquency, and called upon him to pay up. Mr. Schurz then wrote to Mr. Seward, recalling a long line of circumstances attending his service as Minister and his return to this country on leave, and asking him whether or no he was considered absent with leave up to the time of his resignation, April 14, 1862. Mr. Seward replied, in a letter written just before his death, to the effect that it was impossible that he should be able to bear in his mind any particular recollection of circumstances pertaining to a particular individual at that time, but that he did remember that Mr. Schurz remained in this country beyond the expiration of his ninety days' leave for the purpose of determining whether he would enter the army, and that he so remained with the consent of the President, Mr. Lincoln, and himself; but the records of the Department, only, could show whether that consent was in writing. This letter Mr. Schurz transmitted to the Treasury Department, and first Controller Tayler, not being satisfied that it would be considered sufficient evidence for a leave of absence, referred it to the State Department for an opinion. This the latter Department declined to give, it being no part of its business to adjust the accounts of diplomatic officers, but Mr. Fish stated that the law at the time provided no forfeiture of pay, unless absent without leave, whereas now no pay follows longer than sixty days, whether absent with or without leave. This left the Controller free to give to Mr. Seward's certificate what weight he pleased, and it is understood that he has determined to give it the same effect as if the leave had been of record. This will relieve Mr. Schurz of some $800 or his delinquency, leaving still some $300 unaccounted for, which it is claimed was spent for contingent expenses at Madrid, but for which no vouchers have ever appeared. Mr. Schurz will doubtless produce somebody's recollection to cover this item also. But the country will not fail to mark the contemptible spectacle of a great apostle of civil service reform unable after the lapse of more than ten years to settle his own accounts without the help of strained constructions of law, the fading memory of ex-officials, and the lenient treatment of his own inefficiency and neglect by the very Administration which he abusively charges with being guilty of these very sins.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano leaves to-morrow morning for Missouri, where he will spend the closing week of the campaign, speaking at St. Louis, and at several other points in the State. He returns to his home in Ohio in time to vote on the 5th proximo.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS.

One of the Greeley organs in your City stated yesterday that fifteen car-loads of Government plate printers had left Washington for New-York City to vote, having received leave of absence for a fortnight, with full pay. It would be difficult to put more untruths into a paragraph than are to be found in the one alluded to. In the first place, there are not fifteen carloads of plate printers in the United States, and nearly all of those employed by the Government reside in Philadelphia. They are paid by the piece; consequently, if any go home to vote, which they have an undoubted right to do, they do so at a personal loss.

DUTY ON YELLOW SHEATHING-METAL.

The Treasury Department decides that yellow sheathing-metal may be withdrawn from bond for the construction of vessels to be engaged in foreign trade under the tenth section of the act of June 6, 1872, and the regulations of the Department, made in pursuance thereof. The Department also decides that the manufacture of yellow sheathing-metal, with rebate of duty on the copper, cannot be allowed, for the reason that it is impracticable to prove the quantity of foreign copper in yellow metal, or the quantity of spelter coming from old metal.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SAFETY VALVES.

Mr. John Menshaw, of Baltimore, Supervising Inspector of the Third District, and Mr. E. A. Mayce, First Assistant Engineer United States Navy, now on special duty in the Treasury Department, have been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to attend a series of experiments which are to be conducted this week at the Washington Navy-yard, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of various kinds of safety-valves. These officers will report the result of their observations. The above experiments will be conducted by a Board of Engineers especially appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The scientific and exploring expedition which left Washington last May, under command of Col. W. C. McCarty, of Texas, for the purpose of exploring North-western Texas, has returned, after a successful trip of five months in the Indian country. Copper-ore has been found in large quantities, of a very superior quality, having assayed as high as eighty-four per cent. of copper, the remainder being silver and other matter. The coal discovered is also of a superior quality, resembling the best Pennsylvania anthracite. The Great Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad, pass through or near these banks. Col. McCarty is now fitting out a more extensive expedition, to penetrate what is known as the "Llano Estacado," or "Staked Plains," and thence through the eastern mountain range of North-western Texas, and will leave New-York about the 1st of November.

ILLINOIS.

Republican Meeting in Springfield—Able Address of Gov. Oglesby.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—Yesterday we had one of the best Republican meetings of the campaign. The city was thronged by thousands of people from the surrounding country. In the afternoon Gov. Oglesby made one of the most powerful speeches ever delivered in the State. It was a masterly effort. His vindication of the Republican Party and of Gen. Grant was clear, forcible, and convincing, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Judge Orth, of Indiana, spoke in the evening to an immense audience. His speech was a splendid one, and was loudly applauded. The Republicans of Illinois are at work in earnest, and are determined to carry the State by an increased majority.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A Volume of Information About the Public Debt Forthcoming—The Power to Issue the Reserve United States Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will soon have ready his volume of "Practical Information Concerning the Public Debt of the United States, with the National Banking Laws, for Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Bank Directors and Investors." Among other information, he says:

"Two hundred million dollars of the five per cents have already been negotiated; but as yet none of the four per cents and four and a half per cents have been issued. These are the only loans now offered for sale by the Government. All others, having long since been closed, are being reduced as rapidly as the surplus revenues, the money obtained by the sales of the new bonds, and the coin in the Treasury will permit. The reduction of the public debt for the three years last past has been at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year; and the proceeds of the sale of the funded loan, which can be used to redeem the five-twenty bonds, and not to increase the public debt, have still further reduced the amount of bonds bearing six per cent. interest.

Of the numerous debts matured prior to the year 1837, there are still outstanding and unclaimed of the principal $57,655, and of all loans heretofore matured, the amount which had not been presented for payment Sept. 1, 1872, was $6,170,675. It is probable that some part of the bonds and other evidences of these outstanding balances have been destroyed by fire, shipwreck and otherwise, and by reason of the death of the owners or other causes. All knowledge of the existence of the indebtedness has passed away from those who might be entitled to avail themselves of the claims. As to coin or gold certificates, the amount that may be issued is limited only by the wants and ability of the business community and the requirement of the law that they shall not at any time exceed twenty per cent. beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury."

Under the head of "Fractional Currency" the Assistant Secretary says: "Within the fifty millions of dollars limited by each of the acts of 1863 and 1864, the amount kept in circulation is determined wholly by the wants and demands of the public, who, it appears, require fractional currency in the proportion of about one dollar to each inhabitant of the country. The amount in circulation rarely goes above that proportion, making proper allowance for lost and destroyed notes, and when it falls much below, a scarcity is sensibly felt throughout the country."

Under the head of "Payments in Coin" the Assistant Secretary says: "The construction of the Treasury Department, contemporaneous with the issue of the bonds, seems to have been that when not otherwise expressly provided in the bonds themselves, both the principal and interest were payable in coin; and this construction has been strictly followed and maintained by the Government by the prompt and faithful payment of every such bond in coin at maturity. And the question has been further settled by legislation, so far as subsequent legislation can effect it, by the passage of a law which was the first act of a general nature signed by President Grant upon his accession to the Presidency, only fourteen days after his inauguration, and was an emphatic expression of the sentiment of the people of the country, uttered by a new Congress then recently elected and just commencing its first session."

It has heretofore been stated that the issue of the reserve of $44,000,000 of United States notes is left to the Secretary of the Treasury, and several instances are given by the Assistant Secretary where the privilege has been exercised.

MYSTERY IN MACON.

Queer Manifestations in a Dwelling-House.

The papers of Macon, Ga., give long accounts of some strange occurrences declared to have taken place recently at the residence of Mr. A. P. Surrency, at Station No. 6, on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, in Appling County, Georgia. Supernatural demonstrations of no remarkable character, it seems, have been frequent there for the last twenty years, but it was not until Thursday, Oct. 10, that they became incomprehensible, violent, and even frightful. A reporter of the *Telegraph & Messenger* visited the scene of these phenomena, and from his account we obtain the following:

Mr. Surrency's house is a two-story frame house, plastered and weather-boarded. Mr. Surrency, on returning home Thursday, the 10th inst., was astonished to observe the glass goblets begin to tumble off the slab and the crockery to roll from the table, and falling on the floor break into atoms. Books, brick-bats, pieces of wood, smoothing-irons, biscuits, potatoes, tin-pans, buckets, pitchers and numerous other articles flew about the house promiscuously without any visible cause. They seemed to spring up involuntarily, and often were never seen to move until they were shattered at the feet or against the wall.

On Sunday morning the strange phenomena were renewed. The first demonstration occurred about 8 o'clock, when a pair of scissors which had been lying on a distant table were observed to descend on the hearth. A brick, which had been lying near the fire in one room, was seen to fall in another apartment of the house, producing a loud noise. Pieces of crockery were shattered against the doors, but no one saw them move until they were broken to pieces by the sudden percussion against the door.

Late in the afternoon, while all the inmates of the house were at their supper, a noise was heard in an adjoining room. A gentleman was prompt at the door, the windows were all secured, and it was impossible for any one to escape without being observed. Presently a book fell in the passage, which only a few moments previous was certainly seen in the book-case.

On Monday the manifestations were again renewed, in a more wonderful and frightful manner. While a company of ladies and gentlemen were seated in one of the rooms of the house, a hog suddenly appeared in the middle of the floor, and, without the slightest manifestations of fear, executed a few manœuvres and evolutions, when it quickly retreated to an adjoining room, where, in full view of the company, it suddenly vanished like a ghostly apparition.

An old sea-Captain, who has been an eye-witness to the phenomena and strange demonstrations incident to a sailor's life and several voyages around the world, came to the place determined to solve the mystery. He watched with fixed attention for some time a smoothing-iron which heretofore, by its supernatural exploits, seemed to be ring-master of the game. Becoming exhausted and thirsty, he longed for a bottle of the "crater," which he understood was in the other room, when instantaneously the bottle fell on the floor at his side. He partook of the liquor, replaced the bottle and resumed his watch, but the bottle disappeared as mysteriously as it came. Mr. Surrency is represented as a man of intelligence, and during the time of these strange manifestations he has never been able to offer any explanation of them. Despairing of any relief from such weird demonstrations, he has determined to abandon the place. It is confidently believed that the human agency, which directs these phenomena, it is supposed, will soon appear.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A man named Sewall Thurlow was fatally stabbed in the abdomen at North Gray, Me., on Friday night by John Farwell.

The frame block at the corner of Union and Market streets, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last night.

Thomas Good, a thirteen-year-old bootblack, fell from the fourth story of Nassau Hall, Boston, on Saturday night, and was instantly killed.

The reports that United States Senator Patterson had accepted the Presidency of the Agricultural Mechanical College of Ohio are entirely without foundation. He has the matter still under consideration.

A passenger-train on the Reading Railroad, near Bridgeport, Penn., struck a coal-train running in the same direction, yesterday, and Edwards, the engineer, jumped from the engine and was killed. The injury to the train was trifling.

Breaking of a Savings Bank—Excitement in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The card of Mr. J. Wicks, President of the Memphis Savings Bank, in this morning's papers, announcing the suspension of that bank, has been the all-absorbing topic today, as that institution has been regarded as one of the safest in the country. It is reported the liabilities are $175,000, though they may exceed that amount. The heaviest losers are the Southern Railway Security Company and the Carolina Life Insurance Company, the former being nearly $150,000.

A Late Stage Robbery in Idaho.

The Corrinne *Reporter* gives the following particulars of a recent stage robbery near Pleasant Valley, Idaho, obtained from one of the sufferers: "Terrance C. Brady, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says when about two miles west of Pleasant Valley Station, two men came suddenly out of the willows by the roadside, one carrying a double-barrel shot-gun, and the other two heavy revolvers. They ordered the driver to halt, and inquired how many passengers were aboard. One had then taken position behind the coach, and the other in front, and ordered all hands out of the coach immediately, or they would shoot. All were then ordered into line, the treasure box was then

HUNGARY.

The Tokay Vineyards and the Wine-Making.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOKAY, Hungary, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872.

The scene is a little bay of the Sea of the Puszta, running up into the hills which form the northern shore of this inner sea of grass and corn. The volcanic hills make a little semicircle, a sunny cove open to the south. This, however, is only an indentation, a small harbor in a wider bay lined with hill and mountain, extending some thirty miles, whose outer capes jut out into the prairie, open to the soft south and west winds, and protected from the north and east. Where we stand the hills rise steeply, but every inch is carefully cultivated, every ledge protected by terraces, and the whole green with irregularly-planted vines to the summit. As you ascend with some difficulty, your boots accumulate masses of this clayey and pumice soil, but it is precious mud, every spadeful of value, for it is the mysterious soil of Tokay, that mixture of the fire-products of ancient volcanoes and of the remains of long-passed inundations, which, with the intangible effects of sun and air, have yielded to man the most aromatic, *spirituel*, and delicious of our artificial stimulants—the far-famed wine of Tokay. As you climb the hill, you see the golden gifts that nature has bestowed on the spot. Far below, toward the south and west, ripples the endless sea of the Puszta, without an interruption to its gentle breezes. Above and around are the encircling arms of the mountain, so that harsh north and east winds are kept away. Here the Winter wraps the covered vine-groves in still another snowy covering, and gives the fruit that vitality of taste belonging to the temperate zone. Here also is the Summer of the tropics, though drier, and the long golden American-like Autumn, giving the grapes long weeks before the severer frosts, to elaborate in the sun their aromatic sugar and to lose the last of their watery and negative qualities. Even the late and changeable Spring—like a late-maturing youth of the human genus—seems to grant a rest to the growth, which makes the later fruit more delicious. Thus far we can go. We know, too, that as we cross the summit of the hill we are laboriously climbing, we find a grape with none of the Tokay quality, so that the shelter from the north wind is an essential element in the composition of this wonderful fruit. We know, also, that precisely the same grape, in other sheltered spots of Hungary, has no such mysterious qualities. We can only say—as we do with the wonderful vegetable growths on the Sierras—that there are intangible and mysterious influences of sun and air and soil in certain localities, which can give a quality to a certain variety that its congeners, or even its descendants, never possess elsewhere. Even all of Tokay is only Tokay by name. There are slopes and valleys in this region of mountain and valley, extending for thirty miles along the rivers, whose fruit and whose wine is of the most common and tasteless description. While again, there are hill-sides and little ledges and sunny coves, where the fruit of every vine is beyond comparison, and whose wines sometimes are so valued and so hoarded that the wealth of princes can hardly purchase them. Then again, such a golden bounty as the best Tokay nature does not give every year. Only once in seven or eight years can the finest product be brought forth.

Indeed, it may be said, that only once in the last sixty years, has the requisite combination of a dry Summer and a long golden Autumn and a late frost been such that the perfection of this wonderful fruit and wine could be produced; and that was in 1811. The wines of that year are beyond all price, and, probably, could be bought in no market of the world.

The hill which we are climbing is one of the gems of this valuable region. Near it the two Ministers—Count Andrassy and Count Longay—have their little costly vineyards; for in Hungary a vineyard in Tokay is something like a cottage at Newport with us—a sort of mark of aristocracy and luxury, whether it be used and enjoyed or not.

Amid the vines little houses are built for the watchmen, to protect the expensive fruit from both birds and thieves. The vines are planted as they are on the Rhine, near poles, but irregularly, I suppose to prevent the wash of water, and apparently not more than two feet apart. Manure is sometimes freely used. The vines are covered in Winter, and again uncovered and the stems cleared from surface roots between the 10th and 20th of March. The roots are then earthed up, and the wall-terraces renewed or built. On these vines there were but few branches high up, and only those near the ground would give the quality of fruit desired, owing to the reflected heat. The soil here was made up of clay, sand, marl, and pumice-stone—sedimentary and volcanic. As we stood we could see that the lowest slope—say for a hundred feet—was not used for the vine; but above the vineyards reached a height of some 1,200 feet. And as far as the eye could reach the hills and slopes were covered with the vines.

THE CELLARS.

A great archway leads us into a long arched gallery, cut into the solid rock, with row after row of the small casks, (of thirty-three gallons,) which are always used for Tokay. We grope along with our candle through these, and come at length into a still older cellar. Here are bottles covered with the cobwebs of many years, and fringed with the parasitic growth which gathers about old wine-bottles. Our host takes down a dirty bottle. "A *two-puttiger*," he says, "just my age!" (He looks about forty-three.) He carefully draws the cork and pours out the wine; it has the hue, even against our dim light, of the sun shining through watery clouds at evening—golden, translucent; the aroma is as of the most exquisite fruit, mingled, perhaps, with walnuts; the taste has something of acid, something of sweet, or a harmonious combination of both, a faint volcanic fire in it, as of the soil from which it sprang, yet softened by the most delicious mellowness and oiliness, leaving an aftertaste as of incomparable fruit; a wine to be tasted carefully, as we took it, not to be drunk; reaching every nerve with a gentle stimulus, but evidently of immense power over the brain. I could well believe what the chemists say, that it contains more phosphoric acid than any other wine. We tasted most carefully, but a genial Catholic priest present, a wine-grower, tasted glass after glass of these old wines without the smallest perceptible effect.

"Now, gentlemen, a four-puttiger!" This was much sweeter, and more a dessert wine, though some of these, which were very old, had lost their sugar, and tasted like very old sherries or Madeiras. "I see you, with the English taste, prefer the two-poultiger; but just see this." He proceeded, along almost respectfully, to an old demijohn, poured out a dark red wine, thick and pulpy. "Ich bitte! *Die Essenz!*" This is the world-famed product of Tokay, the self-pressed juice of the choicest grapes of the best wine-hills of that favored region; worth its weight in gold; the essence of the best wine the world has produced; a product which can only be tasted here in Tokay cellars. As a beverage it is a perfect humbug, and all the world's poetry and enthusiasm over it is evidently "got up" by some one who had not tasted it. It is scarcely more a wine than sugar candy melted. It is simply grape-sugar with a slightly vinous flavor. No one here considers it a wine. It is of priceless value in giving quality and sugar to other wines, and for this it is mainly used. It is far too sweet and luscious to be drank. It is the mixture of this "essence" with other Tokay wines which gives them often such extraordinary quality, for this is the perfection of grape-sugar and grape-juice.

THE WINE-MAKING.

The peculiarity of Tokay, so far as it has an artificial origin, is from the peculiarity of its making. All through Hungary a custom exists which is almost unknown in many wine countries. The grapes are left on the vines till they look like raisins, sometimes not being gathered till November or even nearly December. All the watery portion of the fruit evaporates, and the sugar remains. The best of these bunches are carefully plucked and then kneaded into a mass resembling dough, being, in fact, mainly sugar of grape. Over this sweet and aromatic mass the must of new wine is poured, and it is left to ferment for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The first result is a delicious, but powerful wine, somewhat sweet, called "Ausbruch," or extract. This is found everywhere in Hungary, and is one of the specialities of the country.

Tokay is, in fact, an "Ausbruch," though much more carefully made, and receiving its peculiar quality from its grape. The "essence," as I explained before, is merely the juice which has flowed without pressure, other than its own weight, from a quantity of the best grapes, which have dried till they are of the color of raisins. The later they can be gathered the better. A vintage has been known at the very end of November. In this essence no imperfect grapes are permitted. The Tokay wine, however, which is valued for the table, is the Ausbruch, or extract, and is measured by the quantity of dried grapes employed. Thus, a "one-puttiger" is from three quarts of dried grapes, kneaded into a dough or mass of grape-sugar, and then a cask (or thirty-three gallons of must) poured over it. A "two-puttiger" has six quarts to the cask of must; and the strongest of all, the five-puttiger, has fifteen. This is left to ferment twelve hours in warm weather, or forty-eight hours in cold. The wine is then drawn off. What remains in the sacks is again pressed, and fresh must poured over it, and it is left five hours to ferment and then the wine is drawn off, an inferior Tokay called *Forditás*. Still another inferior wine—the *Szamvordin*—is made from the dried grapes which have not been carefully selected. These are placed in sacks and pressed out by hand. The must is then drained into casks, and the lees and remains (in sacks) are well pressed by dancing on them. The whole must is then poured over them and the mass is left to soak some hours, till fermentation begins, when, after being well stirred, the wine is drawn off. The skins are then put into the press or used for Forditás. Maslás is made by pouring common wine over the lees of Ausbruch or Szamvordin. The remarkable thing about this wine is that the best Tokay has scarcely more alcohol than ordinary wine. A four-puttiger has from eleven to thirteen per cent; a two-puttiger from eight to ten per cent., and a one-puttiger from eleven to fourteen—the ordinary Tokay wine having eleven per cent. Its sugar, however, is its distinguishing feature, being from sixteen to twenty-five per cent., while in ordinary wines of Hungary it is only from one to two per cent. This, however, which renders it so agreeable to the taste, is its great danger and difficulty as a matter of traffic. It is subject to numerous fermentations, which, though it does not injure the wine, always alarms the purchaser. Many imitations of Tokay are attempted by mixing sugar with must, but the result always lacks the delicate acids, ethers and compounds of phosphorus, furnished by the dried grapes. The chemical analysis of Tokay is in part as follows:

Acetic acid, 0.036, 0.13; tartaric acid, 0.30, 0.68; phosphoric acid, 0.04, 0.065; sugar, (unfermented,) 3.0, 18.00. The whole quantity produced in good years is about 4,500,000 gallons; in bad years, 1,125,000.

THE TRAFFIC.

I doubt if ever a glass of genuine Tokay is drunk in America, unless exported by an individual for his own use. It is rare to meet it in England. The great market for it is in Hungary, Poland, Prussia and Russia. But the business does not pay. The Tokay vineyards are the least remunerative in Hungary. And yet of all wines, physicians recommend it the most as a restorative and tonic. Its price on the vineyards, with thoroughly trustworthy vine-growers, is only $75 the cask, or about $2 50 per gallon for an old two-puttiger wine, so that it could be laid down in America for $4 50 per gallon. The reason of the low condition of the business is the same, as I shall afterward explain, which has ruined so much of the wine trade of Hungary—a want of thorough honesty in the treatment and dealing with the wine. No one who purchased it could know whether he had a real Tokay or not. The Hungarians are seeing their mistake, and are making every effort to renew the business on a sound basis.

C. L. B.

An Adventurous Salt Lake Girl.

From the Salt Lake (Utah) Herald, Oct. 18.

In this city lives a young lady who is seemingly delicate, but although *petite* in form and figure, is abundantly endowed with nerve and energy. Fond to a passion of the grand in nature, she has scaled on foot the highest peaks of the Cottonwoods, and explored the cavernous recesses of the deepest mines. We have known her, on several occasions, when prospecting on foot, with staff in hand, the tall peaks of the Wasatch, to compel her male escort first to cry halt. Our fair prospectress being at Alta a day or two since, saw for the first time in operation the new suspended tramway just completed by the Vallejo Company, and her masculine escort proposed to her, in jest, to take a ride up the wire cable to the mine. She promptly accepted the invitation, when our male friend, growing a little nervous, suggested difficulties in the way of the trip, but failed to dissuade her from attempting it. The tramway is 2,380 feet long, rises at an angle of about twenty degrees, and the cable is suspended on stanchions forty feet high. There were no other carriages than ore buckets, and in one of these, which are suspended six feet below the cable, our heroine, undaunted and alone, took passage and made the ascent without mishap or serious inconvenience, although the swaying of the wire between the stanchions is calculated to create the sensation of sea-sickness. Quite a crowd gathered, and to those a short distance off, to whom the wire was invisible, it appeared as if our fair friend was sailing through mid-air.

Poultry Thieves at Work.

At an early hour yesterday morning some poultry-thieves, who infest Yorkville and Harlem, made a raid on the premises of Mrs. Margaret Shea and Ellen Murphy, both of whom reside in Ninety-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, where they keep poultry for sale. The thieves secured seventeen live geese, which they tied up in bags and conveyed them to the corner of Ninety-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, where they secreted them behind a stone wall, evidently intending to return for them at some more convenient opportunity. The noise made by the geese attracted the attention of Officers Ford and Maunix, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who released the imprisoned geese and restored them to their owners.

NEW CHURCHES IN NEW-YORK.

Handsome Edifices to be Built in Fifth and Madison Avenues—Description of the Buildings and Estimated Cost.

Within a comparatively short time, a number of the more prominent and wealthier congregations of New-York City have determined to erect new houses of worship for their use, which in size and elegance will rank among the finest architectural ornaments of the Metropolis. The total cost of these edifices will be nearly $1,250,000, and they will have a combined capacity for seating over 8,000 persons. Among the proposed structures is not included the cathedral of the Episcopal Church, which it has been lately voted to build in this City, and which will undoubtedly be the grandest of them all. No site for it has yet been selected, nor designs prepared. It is intended, however, to erect a cathedral befitting the character of the denomination and its representative position in this centre of influence.

The first of the new churches to be noticed is for the congregation of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth-street, of which Rev. Dr. John Hall is pastor. This clergyman was called to his present position some six years ago, from Dublin, and has since well sustained the reputation he had established for himself in Ireland as a pulpit orator. The congregation is one of the wealthiest in the City, and as liberal as wealthy, and they have finally decided to erect a new church edifice to accommodate the great number who wish to listen to their distinguished pastor. Accordingly, last Spring, a plot of ground was purchased on the north-west corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue for the sum of about $350,000, which is said to be the largest amount of money ever paid in this country for land for religious uses. After considerable deliberation as to what style of church should be erected, it has been determined to put up on this site a handsome and capacious Gothic edifice, and the ground for it has just been broken.

The structure will represent the architecture of the fourteenth century, and will be built with brown stone. Its front, appearing on Fifth-avenue will be imposing, a lofty spire rising from the corner to the height of 285 feet, supported at the north-east and south-west angles with smaller towers, each 100 feet high.

There are to be five principal entrances on the avenue, with one on Fifty-fifth-street, at the rear of the church. These entrances will be richly adorned and canopied, and flanked with polished granite shafts; the windows will be large and filled with rich tracery, the great east window, toward the avenue, being thirty-four feet in height by twenty in width. It is intended to have a spacious vestibule and two staircases in connection with the principal entrances, and four additional stairways at the rear from the galleries. The size of the interior will be 130 feet by 85 in the clear, the ends of the church proper being formed into semi-ellipses and the ceiling carved. The gallery will be continuous around the church, with the organ at the rear, and precentor's desk immediately behind the platform and pulpit. If occasion requires, another gallery can be added at any time. The interior is intended to accommodate 2,100 persons irrespective of seats in the aisles, which would give room for 400 more, or a total seated audience of 2,500 people. While the exterior will be Gothic, the interior will not present the sombre and somewhat repulsive appearance associated with that style of building. It will be light, well ventilated and heated, and every way made attractive and comfortable for worshipers. The entire area of the walls and ceiling will be lined with wood to assist the acoustics of the interior, to perfect which much attention has been paid by the architect, Mr. Carl Pfeiffer of this City. The principle of a wood lining, though not new, has not been applied to church architecture before in this country, as far as known. It is believed and expected that the acoustic properties of the new church will be practically perfect. The heating apparatus will also be novel. Immediately under the main floor of the auditorium there will be a number of steam pipes over which cool fresh air will pass, and rise into the church through registers as fast as heated. By this means an excellent ventilation, even in Winter, will be secured. Adjoining the main building, at the rear on Fifty-fifth-street, a chapel will be erected containing a large lecture-room with a gallery, a complete series of vestry-rooms, class-rooms and parlors, capable of being thrown open into one large hall on special occasions. The Sabbath-school room will have two entrances, one for boys and one for girls. The new church, with all its appointments, will not be ready for occupation until one year from next September, or in the Fall of 1874. Its cost is estimated at something over $300,000, making the total cost of the site and building about $650,000.

A second church enterprise has been undertaken by the Vestry of Holy Trinity, over which Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., is rector, viz., the Episcopal church at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. Here, also, the congregation has outgrown the limits of its present building, and a new one is rendered necessary. But instead of removing to another site, it is proposed to erect another structure over the one now occupied, and the excavations for it have just been commenced. The building will be a fine one, costing $200,000. Its style will be Gothic, and the material used brick, but so arranged, colored, and faced with stone as to present a beautiful appearance. A tower will surmount the edifice at the south-east corner, and the lateral view will present gable-roofed windows jutting out from a steep, slated roof. The interior, unlike that of most Episcopal churches, will be elliptic in form, with seats arranged somewhat like the orchestra and dress-circle of the Academy of Music. Above will be a gallery, extending all the way around, with a gallery for the organ and choir on the right of the chancel. The ceiling will conform to the shape of the roof, varied with polished beams and arches. There will be seats for 1,900 persons. The acoustics in this church are to be assisted by its elliptical shape, according to the plans furnished by the architect, Mr. Leopold Eidlitz. The entire building will be unique in itself, and a decided ornament to that section of the City. Its completion is promised by a year from next Christmas.

On the same avenue, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street, may be seen the foundation and rising walls of Rev. Mr. Hepworth's new church, or "tabernacle," as that style of edifice is now called. It is to be similar to Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn, which is simply an immense amphitheatre, like the Cooper Union, without galleries. Mr. Hepworth's building stands on a site 125 feet square, and is to seat 3,000 persons. It is to be plain, having a front of corrugated iron and brick walls, without much ornamention within. The only feature of the building will be its spaciousness, and with a full congregation the sight will be worth witnessing. The house is going up rapidly, and will be ready in the course of three or four months. The cost of the ground and building will be about $225,000. Mr. Hepworth's is now recognized as an independent religious body, called the "Church of the Disciples," but inclining in faith toward the Congregational denomination.

Still another church enterprise is the remodeling of the Broadway Tabernacle, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street. When this church was first constructed, the plans showed such an imposing effect that they were adopted, in spite of the objection that the massive pillars supporting the roof and galleries would seriously obstruct the view from very many pews. The mistake was observed too late, and for years past the eloquent pastor, Rev. Dr. Thompson, preached there without the inspiration of a cheerful and unhampered view of his hearers. His successor, Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, seems to have moved the church members to renovate the interior, and since the 1st of June the work has been progressing. The ugly pillars have been pulled down, an arched roof put in, and, in effect, an entirely new interior made, though the pews retain their position. To all intents, however, the church may be classed as a new one, so great is the change made in its interior. It is now beautiful, tasteful and inviting. The cost of the alterations, which will be completed in a month, is about $50,000.

On Madison-avenue, at the corner of Fifty-third-street, is the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Rev. Dr. Chas. E. Robinson, pastor, commenced a year ago. This church must be added to the new enterprises in this direction. It is a handsome structure, and will seat 1,800 persons.

The New-England Church, lately Rev. Mr. Richardson's, in Madison-avenue, has been dissolved on account of financial embarrassments. The edifice did not belong to the congregation.

The Jesuits contemplate the erection of a new church on Second-avenue, near Eighty-fourth-street, which is to be dedicated to St. Lawrence. The present church of the name, on Eighty-fourth-street, near Madison-avenue, is to be fitted up as a college, which, with the adjoining buildings, will accomodate quite a large array of students.

Church Dedication.

Another link has been added to the chain of Catholic churches in Brooklyn, by the dedication, on the 20th instant, of the Church of the Nativity, on the corner of Madison-street and Classon-avenue. The ground upon which the edifice is erected was purchased on the 17th of December, 1871; the work was commenced on the 23d of April, in the present year, the corner-stone having been laid on the 19th of May ensuing. The building itself is a chaste specimen of the Gothic style, designed by Mr. T. F. Houghton, of New-York. The interior presents a modest but exceedingly chaste appearance, with a comfortable seating capacity for 700 persons. In its organization the choir constitutes a prominent feature, inasmuch as it is purely voluntary, and remarkable for the excellent *ensemble* of its composition.

THE REGISTRY.

Tabular Statement of the Registration for the Four Days.

Returns of all the Assembly Districts by Election Districts—Whole Number of Votes Registered, 148,810.

In order to give our readers an idea of the number of votes that will be cast in their several election districts at the November election, we publish the following tables showing the registration in this City during the four days on which it was taken. These figures are compiled from the books kept at Police Head-quarters, and may be depended upon as exact transcripts from those records:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	31	96	59	50	236
Second	180	38	39	26	228
Third	127	78	65	23	293
Fourth	119	67	75	36	297
Fifth	120	65	25	13	223
Sixth	168	135	94	45	442
Seventh	153	92	87	49	381
Eighth	90	86	77	47	300
Ninth	42	48	24	31	145
Tenth	125	27	64	47	263
Eleventh	101	68	76	61	306
Twelfth	85	45	64	47	241
Thirteenth	88	79	13	50	230
Fourteenth	116	62	45	38	261
Fifteenth	110	60	60	37	267
Sixteenth	60	44	44	30	178
Seventeenth	127	72	49	48	296
Eighteenth	161	82	71	63	347
Nineteenth	91	54	43	40	228
Twentieth	153	88	89	52	382
Twenty-first	135	105	81	69	390
Twenty-second	135	75	68	33	311
Twenty-third	114	80	84	56	334
Total	2556	1641	1366	985	6548

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	113	77	77	57	324
Second	75	43	56	46	224
Third	95	39	46	18	198
Fourth	96	50	40	9	195
Fifth	112	88	74	43	315
Sixth	91	44	34	22	191
Seventh	131	84	63	49	327
Eighth	109	61	48	33	249
Ninth	73	33	36	17	184
Tenth	119	60	67	31	277
Eleventh	76	53	39	24	192
Twelfth	76	23	35	29	163
Thirteenth	78	55	56	28	217
Fourteenth	122	84	79	52	337
Fifteenth	77	35	32	22	166
Sixteenth	154	90	47	42	333
Seventeenth	93	56	30	27	206
Eighteenth	145	76	79	57	357
Nineteenth	100	46	43	36	225
Twentieth	113	45	33	30	221
Twenty-first	100	43	43	34	220
Twenty-second	95	53	30	25	203
Twenty-third	78	51	25	28	182
Total	2330	1307	1110	733	5480

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	145	91	41	58	335
Second	149	91	36	37	313
Third	111	69	59	35	274
Fourth	159	96	75	38	368
Fifth	145	64	47	33	289
Sixth	100	60	66	39	265
Seventh	129	67	66	50	312
Eighth	68	65	34	51	218
Ninth	112	68	59	46	285
Tenth	91	76	54	50	271
Eleventh	171	102	72	55	400
Twelfth	164	85	65	52	356
Thirteenth	167	59	57	47	330
Fourteenth	80	34	33	17	164
Fifteenth	139	56	36	28	259
Sixteenth	72	33	33	16	154
Seventeenth	48	31	25	9	113
Eighteenth	29	21	10	11	71
Total	2159	1238	868	672	4937

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	138	73	78	56	345
Second	97	65	50	28	240
Third	131	58	57	35	281
Fourth	170	106	99	47	422
Fifth	99	45	38	25	207
Sixth	135	55	69	50	309
Seventh	162	95	85	83	379
Eighth	157	84	71	43	355
Ninth	114	65	46	25	250
Tenth	139	76	55	36	306
Eleventh	144	78	44	20	286
Twelfth	104	50	38	23	215
Thirteenth	116	63	48	36	263
Fourteenth	105	76	73	43	297
Fifteenth	154	108	62	32	351
Sixteenth	72	42	39	28	181
Seventeenth	51	19	15	17	102
Eighteenth	165	81	53	26	325
Nineteenth	142	60	50	31	283
Twentieth	118	76	71	49	314
Twenty-first	145	78	56	31	311
Twenty-second	160	99	43	28	330
Twenty-third	122	56	41	15	234
Twenty-fourth	104	22	16	13	155
Twenty-fifth	102	56	22	23	203
Twenty-sixth	131	98	56	56	341
Total	3278	1783	1375	849	7285

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	111	66	30	22	229
Second	77	55	43	25	200
Third	106	82	52	33	243
Fourth	94	37	33	23	187
Fifth	113	76	67	40	296
Sixth	151	103	67	40	361
Seventh	145	102	62	51	360
Eighth	112	90	44	35	281
Ninth	110	77	53	33	273
Tenth	107	87	58	45	297
Eleventh	120	54	51	29	254
Twelfth	113	66	41	19	239
Thirteenth	102	60	38	29	229
Fourteenth	91	70	37	27	225
Fifteenth	52	22	17	16	107
Sixteenth	153	113	56	48	370
Seventeenth	122	93	12	65	292
Eighteenth	169	116	80	75	440
Nineteenth	70	61	61	48	240
Twentieth	69	57	49	38	213
Twenty-first	100	93	72	69	334
Twenty-second	48	75	57	29	209
Twenty-third	55	32	27	29	143
Twenty-fourth	142	88	58	37	325
Twenty-fifth	137	68	53	37	295
Twenty-sixth	92	43	27	17	179
Twenty-seventh	122	64	42	29	257
Twenty-eighth	173	99	65	43	380
Total	3046	2019	1338	1034	7437

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	68	47	37	25	177
Second	97	83	47	50	277
Third	114	75	51	33	273
Fourth	116	83	41	27	267
Fifth	119	71	38	29	255
Sixth	161	66	37	41	295
Seventh	107	75	67	27	276
Eighth	121	97	67	56	341
Ninth	155	74	41	44	314
Tenth	160	94	79	44	377
Eleventh	116	59	48	43	266
Twelfth	159	65	85	59	368
Thirteenth	156	66	55	39	316
Fourteenth	123	77	65	53	318
Fifteenth	129	84	76	58	347
Sixteenth	94	51	64	40	249
Seventeenth	82	78	78	54	287
Eighteenth	75	70	48	35	228
Total	2111	1315	1017	747	5180

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	60	31	46	43	180
Second	84	64	40	45	233
Third	109	65	69	46	289
Fourth	164	91	89	93	437
Fifth	96	40	48	37	221
Sixth	89	81	69	71	347
Seventh	95	69	65	54	283
Eighth	115	56	57	48	276
Ninth	87	65	62	69	293
Tenth	90	72	63	50	285
Eleventh	62	51	39	42	184
Twelfth	71	69	69	70	279
Thirteenth	149	79	65	56	349
Fourteenth	89	101	66	46	302
Fifteenth	139	69	39	41	288
Sixteenth	153	102	85	60	400
Seventeenth	149	64	66	26	305
Eighteenth	85	47	34	46	212
Nineteenth	97	65	46	26	234
Twentieth	87	70	56	33	246
Twenty-first	169	118	59	58	404
Total	2246	1477	1244	1070	6037

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	106	100	106	94	406
Second	137	89	77	57	360
Third	90	86	67	62	305
Fourth	98	50	60	43	251
Fifth	105	73	76	37	291
Sixth	132	79	99	69	379
Seventh	124	100	90	54	368
Eighth	93	64	81	52	290
Ninth	76	77	71	51	351
Tenth	80	62	55	49	246
Eleventh	92	70	58	60	280
Twelfth	70	57	60	35	222
Thirteenth	87	71	50	41	249
Fourteenth	88	66	60	45	259
Fifteenth	84	60	44	41	229
Sixteenth	106	63	64	39	272
Seventeenth	77	77	194	77	325
Eighteenth	90	51	58	51	250
Nineteenth	91	55	62	65	273
Twentieth	137	94	91	81	403
Twenty-first	107	70	69	33	279
Twenty-second	71	43	40	33	187
Twenty-third	88	76	69	88	321
Twenty-fourth	78	62	60	58	258
Twenty-fifth	82	76	92	58	308
Twenty-sixth	96	87	101	65	349
Twenty-seventh	77	74	57	40	248
Twenty-eighth	104	78	64	26	272
Twenty-ninth	110	54	50	29	243
Thirtieth	139	84	84	57	364
Total	2936	2137	2136	1580	8789

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	97	90	77	42	306
Second	132	100	52	67	401
Third	99	68	46	32	245
Fourth	157	73	57	17	304
Fifth	145	60	32	48	285
Sixth	95	44	25	10	174
Seventh	108	62	39	33	242
Eighth	75	48	44	18	185
Ninth	170	85	56	43	354
Tenth	131	142	107	82	462
Eleventh	99	64	36	38	237
Twelfth	124	59	61	54	298
Thirteenth	113	80	60	44	297
Fourteenth	96	49	26	27	198
Fifteenth	149	66	55	42	312
Sixteenth	151	85	59	35	330
Seventeenth	141	75	52	41	309
Eighteenth	133	54	31	22	240
Nineteenth	94	85	39	30	269
Twentieth	201	106	72	58	437
Twenty-first	131	77	58	51	317
Twenty-second	115	52	41	29	237
Twenty-third	141	98	51	37	327
Twenty-fourth	117	71	50	28	266
Twenty-fifth	136	67	53	45	301
Twenty-sixth	95	77	43	35	250
Twenty-seventh	135	104	61	50	350
Total	3399	1971	1354	1049	7773

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Total.
First	86	94	93	56	329
Second	76	46	55	38	215
Third	91	72	81	66	310
Fourth	91	62	58	39	250
Fifth	94	91	94	67	346
Sixth	93	72	64	69	298
Seventh	89	78	53	49	269
Eighth	126	77	69	65	337
Ninth	127	58	42	32	259
Tenth	93	83	58	59	276
Eleventh	138	116	124	70	448
Twelfth	105	95	65	56	341
Thirteenth	64	67	59	35	218
Fourteenth	81	65	61	62	269
Fifteenth	103	72	72

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 26.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

1600	West. Union	73⅛	1000	North western	82
1000	do	73⅝	200	do	82¼
300	do	73⅝	600	do	82⅜
500	do	73⅝	2600	do	82¾
100	do	73⅝	100	do	b3. 82½
100	do	73⅝	1000	do	82¾
300	do	73⅝	200	do	82⅝
200	do	73⅝	2800	do	82¾
500	do	73¼	900	do	b3. 83
500	do	73¼	4000	do	83
500	do	73¼	1400	do	83⅛
500	do	73	500	do	83¼
500	do	73⅛	500	do	83⅜
200	do	b3. 73	300	do	83¼
1200	Pacific Mail	102½	1000	do	83⅜
300	do	b3. 102½	1100	do	83
400	do	83. 102½	400	do	83½
200	do	102½	900	do	83¼
500	do	102⅛	100	N. W. Prefd	b3. 89½
500	do	102	100	do	89¾
100	do	101¾	100	Union Pacific	39¼
2800	do	102⅛	500	do	39⅛
2000	do	102¼	200	Erie	Rainw. b3. 31⅛
300	Rock Island	111⅛	200	do	51⅝
400	do	111⅛	300	Kan. & Texas	42¾
100	do	111	300	Ohio & Miss.	b3. 48⅝
1200	do	110⅝	300	do	48¾
300	N. Y. C. & Hud	96¼	3	do	48¼
800	do	b3. 96⅛	100	do	48⅜
500	do	96	1120	do	48¾
200	do	96¼	200	do	48⅝
300	do	96⅛	100	do	b3. 48¾
800	do	96¼	100	do	48⅝
700	do	96⅜	500	do	48¼
1100	do	96½	200	do	b3. 48⅞
100	do	96⅜	800	do	48⅝
200	do	96⅝	100	do	48¼
100	do	b3. 96½	200	do	b3. 48¾
200	do	96⅜	100	Tol. & Wab	71½
600	Lake Shore	92¾	100	do	71⅝
400	do	92¾	300	C., C. & I	30½
200	do	92⅝	700	do	30⅜
100	do	u. r. c. 92⅝	2500	do	30⅝
2400	do	92⅞	900	do	b3. 30¾
400	do	b3. 92⅞	800	do	30¾
200	do	b3. 92⅝	1400	do	b3. 37
500	do	92⅝	80	do	37
2800	do	92¾	400	do	38⅛
500	do	92⅞	840	do	37
800	do	92¾	200	do	b3. 37½
100	St. Paul	58			

MONDAY, Oct. 28—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$4,367,400
Decrease in Specie	1,838,200
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	244,300
Increase in Deposits	2,171,400
Decrease in Circulation	20,300

	Oct. 28, '72.	Oct. 19, '72.	Oct. 26, '71.
National Capital	$73,183,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,516,000	16,734,200	16,734,200
Total	$88,699 600	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	281,458,500	276,587,600	274,925,000
Gold and Gold Notes	10,262,100	12,616,100	10,745,300
Other Legal Tenders	52,528,400	52,772,700	52,516,400
Deposits	203,342,200	201,031,400	203,202,400
Circulation	20,492,800	27,706,300	27,686,000
In Sub-Treasury	78,891,272	75,079,983	83,709,187

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 19, '72.	Oct. 26, '72.	Oct. 28, '71.
Deposits	$201,031,400	$203,202,400	$203,342,200
Circulation	27,706,300	27,686,000	20,492,800
Total	$228,737,700	$230,888,400	$233,835,000
Required 25 ₱ ct	$57,184,425	$57,722,100	
Actual basis	65,171,500	63,187,400	60,372,000
Excess	$7,987,075	$5,465,300	$1,912,950
Rate of money	6@7 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

Although the Bank return is less strong in lawful Money than the previous averages, the excess is still about two millions ahead of this day fortnight, and the present Gold average a rising one, from the collections of November interest prepaid through the week. The amount disbursed in this way was $3,549,000—or $1,300,000 in excess of Customs—while the Treasury sale of Thursday nearly supplied the Gold shipment of Saturday. The Banks have increased their accommodations to dealers $4,367,000, and but for the pressure for rediscount of New-York paper sent forward by the Country Banks, we might call the market reasonably steady. As it is, this pressure continues urgent, not so much for returns in Currency as to create New-York Exchange for the Western Banks. The demand for Currency is now chiefly from the Cotton ports, and this has not materially affected the Greenback average. The Street rates for Money are 6@7 ₱ cent. strictly on call loan to Brokers, on active collateral such as could, in case of need or default, be instantly realized upon at the Stock Exchange. Time loans on Stocks and Railway acceptances, (in anticipation of sales of new Bonds,) go hard at 12@14 ₱ cent., and Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank is quoted 8@12 ₱ cent.

General trade is quiet in the Dry Goods line. Foreign Merchandise, (other than Dry Goods,) is doing well, and the Export trade is fairly active as well in Grain and Provisions as in Cotton. The latter goes forward from the South with rather more freedom than in last October, and the receipts of the new crop thus far amount to 526,000 against 363,000 bales to date last year. The receipts of the week were 113,000 bales.

On Saturday the Bank of Montreal shipped $1,000,000 Gold Coin to London, and will probably ship a couple of millions more this week or next. Other Bankers may also make moderate shipments, growing out of the collections of November Interest from the Treasury for Foreign account. The Interest on two of the 5-20 Loans, chiefly owned abroad, falls due in November, amounting to about $11,000,000. The export movement has not materially influenced the price of Gold, as the supply for export comes out of the Treasury on Interest account.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $7,459,511, against $7,826,357 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,366,834, against $5,276,054 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $1,416,535, against $413,681 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,247,773.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174
February	38,628,442
March	38,227,070
April	46,385,219
May	37,962,217
June	30,809,824
July	36,024,331
August	43,862,129
Total since Jan. 1	$373,417,328
Same time last year	325,335,989
Increase since last year	$48,081,339

Sept. 7	$8,909,052
Sept. 14	8,686 994
Sept. 21	9,071,590
Sept. 28	8,387,201
Oct. 5	11,544,248
Oct. 12	6,606,985
Oct. 19	5,901,197
Oct. 26	7,459,511

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,950,004
February	17,975,009
March	16,529,019
April	17,089,784
May	4,716,438
June	20,691,560
July	20,060,988
August	19,464,143
Total since Jan. 1	$189,488,921
Same time last year	192,886,206
Decrease since Jan. 1	$3,380,285

Sept. 4	$4,406,070
Sept. 11	4,909,999
Sept. 18	5,228,000
Sept. 25	4,380,213
Oct. 2	4,716,438
Oct. 9	6,228,767
Oct. 15	6,114,156
Oct. 22	5,366,834

Gold, Oct. 26, 1872 ..... 111¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, Oct. 28, 1872 ..... 111¾ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$1,540,362	Sept. 7	$374,433
February	972,657	Sept. 14	336,216
March	2,713,604	Sept. 21	316,356
April	4,490,713	Sept. 28	406,627
May	14,850,600	Oct. 5	2,101,404
June	12,628,202	Oct. 12	155,234
July	17,245,688	Oct. 19	719,986
August	2,586,148	Oct. 26	1,416,535
Total			$62,775,430
Same time last year			59,886,706
Increase since Jan. 1			$2,888,824

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$15,426,426	January	$2,582,182
February	14,941,959	February	3,894,594
March	14,388,576	March	685,268
April	14,829,576	April	13,077,862
May	11,586,604	May	2,803,835
June	7,403,284	June	16,951,456
July	7,683,217	July	3,076,098
August	13,960,735	August	3,775,229
September	13,891,638	September	230,480
Oct. 5	1,733,462	Oct. 5	212,942
Oct. 12	2,694,240	Oct. 12	575,420
Oct. 19	2,746,315	Oct. 19	*3,849,634
Oct. 26	2,247,773	Oct. 26	
Total, 1872	$137,218,269	Total, 1872	$54,700,683
Total, 1871	134,347,968	Total, 1871	69,945,208

* Including prepayments of November interest.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

	Oct. 28, '71.
American Gold	113@113⅛@113¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	116@116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114⅞@115⅜
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	111⅛@111⅜
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	100@100
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	89@89
New-York Central	94⅛@96⅜
Rock Island	110@111⅛@110⅞
North-west Common	72⅛@63¼
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾@48¾
St. Paul Common	56@58
St. Paul Preferred	76@77
Toledo and Wabash	71⅛@71⅛
Union Pacific	38⅛@39⅛
Erie	50⅞@51⅛
Western Telegraph	76½@80⅛@79
Pacific Mail	100⅛@103@97@102⅛
Lake Shore	90⅛@93¼@92¾

* Including Scrip since divided.

On the Stock Exchange the great advance of 15@18 ₱ cent. of the previous week in Pacific Mail has been succeeded by movements in other Stocks, amounting since our last Monday's review to 11 ₱ cent. on Northwest, 4 ₱ cent. on Western Telegraph, 2½ on Lake Shore, 2 on New-York Central, 2½ on Ohios, 2 on St. Paul, and 1 ₱ cent. on Union Pacific, Erie, and Rock Island. The previous advance on Pacific Mail fell back, for a single day only, on sales said to be for account of the Company, of 27,000 shares for some years held in reserve, but as soon as the particulars of this movement were understood and the condition of the Company on its full Capital of $20,000,000 made public, the price returned from 97 to 101@102@102¾ ₱ cent., closing at the highest figure. The old speculative fascination about this particular Stock, which in years gone by made it the favorite of the Street, seems to have returned in full force, and the Company make sale of their reserved Stock at par value now, as they could not have done at 50 ₱ cent. a year ago before Capt. Stockwell came into the Presidency and into control of the connecting Isthmus line, the Panama Railroad. It is also remarked that Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, who was a long time the ruling spirit in Pacific Mail, when the price was frequently more than double its par value, but who has been out of the Street as an active operator for a year or two, has returned to his old favorite, and is in full accord with the present management.

In reference to Western Telegraph, the sudden upward turn in the Stock, ascribed to Mr. Jay Gould, developed a partiality on the part of active speculators, if not the public, for the Stock, and the great and constantly growing business of the Telegraph, that enabled the engineer of the movement to realize his profits at about 80 ₱ cent. and still leave the price at 78¼@79 ₱ cent. The next Stock taken hold of is North-west, which, as noted above, advanced 10@11 ₱ cent. in a few days, from 72½ to 83¼ ₱ cent. Other Stocks gave indications of a like movement near the close of the week, and 5 to 8 ₱ cent. are predicted on Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Ohios, New-York Central, &c., *provided*, however, the general *Bullish* temper of speculation continues in the ascendant. Of this our readers must judge for themselves.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF
FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Special arrangements made with savings banks and others depositing large amounts.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, available in all parts of the country, and bearing interest in case of special deposit.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others in all parts of the country.

Orders for INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS executed at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

We deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, and in the following FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES, which we can recommend with confidence, from a thorough knowledge of their character and value, viz.:

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, six per cent., gold. Denominations $100, $500 and $1,000. Interest May and November.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold. Denomination $1,000 each. Interest January and July.

WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, six per cent., gold, Denomination $1,000 each. Interest January and July.

Owing to the present high rate of interest, and consequent dullness in American Securities in Europe, and the demand for money here to move the crops, the present is a favorable time to make investments in these favorite Securities, as they can just now, for the above reasons, be purchased at less than their usual market prices, and a considerable advance is reasonably certain.

Full information furnished upon application at our office, in person or by mail.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY will, in January next, complete its *Western Division* of 85 miles *Decatur, Ill., to Montezuma, Ind.*, opening the *Block Coal Field* to the entire Western system of railways, and commanding a large immediate traffic in crops and coal. The *Eastern Division*, 67 miles, completing the line *to Indianapolis*, will be finished during 1873. *The road is building with the money of the stockholders*, among whom are several leading banking-houses and capitalists of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and from liberal donations along the line. The *Executive Committee* of Directors is composed of H. B. HAMMOND, President; WILLIAM H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON *and* CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, *of New-York, and* GEO. M. PULLMAN, *of Chicago*. With no contingency as to the means for completing the road, nor as to its business when completed, the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, issued upon it for $3,500 000, must be considered as abundantly secure. For sale by the Financial Agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 Per Cent. of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. William E. Dodge, of New-York, President. This Road will be entirely completed by the first of January next, and we confidently recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 14@$1 15; No. 2 do. at $1 08, cash or seller October; $1 05¼, seller November; No. 3 do., 96c @ 97c; Rejected dull at 83c@84c. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30¼, cash; 30¾c. @ 30¾c., seller November; Rejected, 28¼c.@29c.; No. 2 High Mixed, 32. Oats quiet and unchanged at 20¼c. for No. 2. Rye quiet and unchanged at 50c.@50¾c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 63¼c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions in good demand. Pork sold at $15, cash; $12 75@12 87½, seller December; $12 50@12 75, seller January. Lard sold at 7¾c., seller January. Bulk Meats active for future; sales of Long and Short Clear Middles at 8¼c., seller December; Long Clear Middles, 8¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 7c., all boxed; large sales of Shoulders were made, delivered during the first ten days of January and the first ten days of February, at 4¾c. Whisky in good demand at 89c. Freights dull: Corn to Buffalo, 14c.; to Oswego, 20c.@21c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 38,000 bushels Rye, 76,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye and 69,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and weak; medium and low grades lower, to sell; choice firm. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 11¾; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 86. Corn dull and unsettled; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 25c.@26c. Oats dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 25¼c.@25¾c. Barley—All grades below No. 2 Spring neglected; choice wanted; No. 2 Spring sold at 60c.; sample lots of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota ranged from 70c.@81c. Rye dull and unchanged at 54c.@55c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 89c. Pork in good demand for future deliveries; sales at $12 75, seller last half of November; order lots sold at $14. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard in fair demand for future deliveries; steam rendered sold at 7¼c., seller December; Summer lower at 7¾c. Live Hogs quiet at $3 50@4. Cattle firm for best grades at 6@6¾c for fair to choice. Receipts—9,000 barrels Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn; 28,000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Rye and 1,300 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter: $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 20. Corn dull; sales, 2,700 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 70. Corn dull; sales, 2,700 bushels at 61c. Barley active; sales, 10,000 bushels Prime Up lake Canada at $1 06; 10,000 bushels choice do at $1 07; 12,000 bushels Bay Quinte at 91c.; 26,000 bushels do. at $1 07; 10,000 bushels selected do. at $1 08; 15,000 bushels do. at $1 08¾; 12,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn-meal, $1 40 for boiled, $1 35 for unboiled ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $18 per ton. Freights firm, but unsettled; Wheat quoted 13c., Barley 11c. to New York; Barley 9c. to Albany; Lumber $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 10c., to New-York 8c., to Albany 52c. Receipts by Lake—21,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Barley, 3,8000 bushels Peas, 772,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—5,200 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Barley, 1,310,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Lake Imports—Flour, 10,350 bbls.; Wheat, 28,800 bushels; Corn, 42,158 bushels; Oats, 50,034 bushels; Barley, 47,942 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 136,546 bushels; Corn, 76,987 bushels; Oats, 10,385 bushels; Barley, 35,396 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 11,114 bushels; Corn, 35,150 bushels; Oats, 30,200 bushels; Barley, 8,400 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 14c.; Barley, 14c.; Flour, 50c. Lake Freights—Lester Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat—Better inquiry, but no transactions are made public; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring offered at $1 25. Corn weak; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c.; held at 50c. Oats quiet; held at 38c. for Toledo; No. 2 Western, 36c. Other articles unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales of Extra Family at $6 50@$7 25; No. 1, $7 75@$8 25; No. 2, $6 50@$7. Wheat quiet and in fair demand; receipts light; sales of Red at $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 55@$1 60. Live Hogs dull; weather too warm; packers not in the market; about 6,000 slaughtered so far; prices range from $4 10@$4 25. Provisions—Stock nearly exhausted. Bacon—Shoulders held at 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. @12c., packed. Lard sold at 9c.@ 10c. New Meats on the market in small quantity; sales of 10,000 lbs. at 6¼c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, 10c., packed to 20 to 30 days in salt; 100,000 lbs. of Sides, 30 days in salt, at 10c., packed and delivered next Monday. Whisky firm at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Flour unchanged and dull at $5 25@$7 50. Wheat dull and a shade lower; Red, $1 43@$1 53; White, $1 70. Corn firm and in fair demand at 40c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 58c.@ 70c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 29c.@32c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork firm and scarce at $14 5@$15. Lard firm; Summer, 7¾c.; steam, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Kettle, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders in good demand at 6¼c.; held at 5¾c. Sides nominal; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear, 10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 6¼c.@6¾c.; Sides unsettled; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear, 11c. Sugar-cured Hams steady at 17½c. @19c. for Summer and Winter. Live Hogs steady at $4 20@$4 45. Whisky in good demand at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 14¼; No. 2, $1 05¾. Corn dull and nominal at 31¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 22c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 55¼c. for No. 1. Barley in fair demand and higher at 62c. for No. 2 Fall. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 15½c.; to Oswego, 23. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 110,000 bushels wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. flour, and 37,000 bushels wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Cotton in good demand; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.@ 18½c.; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 4,903 bales; gross, 5,965 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,435 bales; coastwise, 4,426 bales; sales to-day, 1,500 bales; last evening, 4,600 bales; stock, 57,274 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 58, No. 2 do., $1 42. Corn inactive at 46c.@47c. for High and Low Mixed. Oats steady at 33c. for No. 1. Petroleum firm and in fair demand; sales of Standard White, in car lots, at 24c.; small lots, 26c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 26.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 57c. Resin quiet at $3 80 for Strained; $4 25 for No. 1; $5 50 for extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 25 for hard; $5 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 30.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 1,337; market dull and nominally unchanged; a few Texans sold at $3@$3 25, and a lot of fair Natives at $5 40; shipments 895. Hogs—Receipts 2,861; market dull, weak and lower at $4 05@$4 35; shipments 6,671.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—Cotton firmer but quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@18¾c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; net receipts, 1,844 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,307 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 29,649 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.@17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 4,099 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,856 bales; sales, 2,310 bales; stock, 53,719 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm; Ordinary, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.@17c.; net receipts, 1,713 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,304 bales; coastwise, 231 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 29,190 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Leonard, J.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barrett, J.—Adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 6.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—22, Fuller et al. vs. Davis et al; 55, Peck vs. Pilgueriss; 64, The People, &c., Kelly vs. Green; 69, The People, &c., Barnard et al. vs. The Board of Apportionment and Audit; 72, The People, &c., McDonald vs. N. Y. Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 73, Same vs. Same; 74, O'Donnell vs. N. Y. Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 75, McLoughlin vs. N. Y. Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; 78, In the matter, &c., of William A. Coit to vacate assessment; 80, The People, &c., Stetson vs. Green; 86, The People, &c., Maloney vs. The Board of Apportionment; 87, In the matter of Young to vacate assessment; 90, The People, &c., Hawkins vs. Green; 92, The People, &c., Crosby vs. Green; 95, In re Wetsel et al. vs. Green; 97, Meyers vs. Hanford; 99, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 100, Same vs. Same; 108, Marks et al. vs. Altman; 110, The Tredegar Co. vs. St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver R. R. Co.; 112, Byrne vs. N. Y. Central Underground R. R. Co.; 118, Sargent vs. Thibault; 120, In the matter of the petition of Reuel Smith; 122, Barney et al. vs. Bray; 125, Jamieson vs. Dreyfus; 133, Ingersoll et al. vs. Heath; 134, Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c. Call 138, Crandall vs. De Wolf.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Partsl. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until first Monday in December.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1547, Walker vs. Craftman's Life Assurance Society; 1588, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1396, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.; 93, McCauley vs. Equale English, French and German. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., near 36th-st.

Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Curtis and Tracy, Ct. Court opens at 10 A. M.—1, Marcel vs. Wheeler; 2, Weed vs. Bunt; 3, Burrows vs. Howell; 4, Graham vs. Ulner; 5, Farley vs. Rohdenberg; 6, Townsend et al. vs. Dell et al.; 7, Kellogg vs. Burras; 9, Nichols vs. Seigel; 10, Treadwell vs. Johnson; 10, Travers vs. McBean; 11, Mahony vs. O'Callaghan; 12, Wheeler vs. McCabe; 13, Emmerson vs. Denuison; 14, Markham vs. Higgins; 15, Ruyber vs. Journeyman Printers' Co-operative Association; 16, Katina vs. Stewart; 17, Krasskoff et al. vs. Jelinka et al.; 18, Dryfoos vs. Cohlmann; 17, Pelton vs. Brown; 20, Dunhim vs. Coddington; 21, Bodine vs. Lyon; 22, Livingston vs. Zinn; 23, Holland vs. Huntley; 24, Kruse vs. Eggs; 25, Berry vs. Newton; 26, Feiter et al. vs. Digge et al; 27, Drew vs. Sherman; 28, McCabe vs. Becker; 29, Gruber vs. Howard; 30, Fleischl vs. New-York Life Insurance Company; 31, Bauer vs. Lorillard Life Insurance Company; 32, Large vs. Meyer; 33, Kreepcher vs. United States Warehouse Company; 34, Krinza vs. Brongurs.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, John Campbell, rape; 2, James Donnagon, felonious assault and battery; 3, Buck Watson, grand larceny; 4, Edward Sackett, grand larceny; 5, Edward Engleson, grand larceny; 6, Henry Doyle, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Gilbert, J.—Nos. 178, 147 to 153, inclusive, 8, 161, 212, 217, 6, 7, 100, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232.

CITY COURT—Nelson, J.—Nos. 99, 40, 239, 240, 241, 172, 151, 220, 236, 200, 202, 203, 204, 210, 89, 225, 206, 207, 256, 257, 258, 222, 101, 177, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A. C. JACQUINS,
Agent of the Alsace-Lorraine Society,
FRENCH AND GERMAN OFFICE,
No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.,
May be found a large number of desirable servants for every capacity, both male and female.

AT THE FORMAL CALIFORNIA and New-York Employment Bureau, No. 128 6th-av., (over the drug store,) can constantly be found a large selection of competent and strictly reliable German, English, Scotch, Swede, American, and Irish help, both male and female; references investigated.

AT BENDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., employers will find a large selection of first-class servants—lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, &c.; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—SITUATIONS for a large number of professed Protestant and all other cooks, experienced ladies' maids, seam-stresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, young girls and those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of competent servants for all positions, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SISters, who have lived together four and eight years in their last place, wish situations together again; the cook is competent to fill a first class cook's situation; any gentleman's family; the chamber-maid and waitress is thoroughly competent for either capacity, and willing to do both in a private family; for a small family they would do the entire work between them. Further information can be had and the parties seen, by application at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway, for A. and K. R.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, Chamber-work, Waiting, &c.—By two neat, tidy, respectable young people, sisters; both understand their business in every respect; cook understands pastry, side dishes, soups, &c.; chamber-maid will assist with washing and ironing; both will do the work of a moderate family between them; will give excellent City recommendations from former employer; have no objections to go a short distance from the City. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a respectable young woman; will give excellent City reference from her employer; is a very superior bread, biscuit, pie and cake maker and baker. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a respectable, competent and highly recommended German girl, a situation in a private family or boarding house; understands cooking in all its various branches; no objection to leave the City. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., (over drug store.)

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, jellies and desserts of all kinds, including boning and larding; will go in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a young German Protestant woman, who is a good family cook and beautiful laundress; no objection to a large family; can give good reference for ability and character. For further information inquire for L. H., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, (DINNER OR ORDER,) BY A RESpectable American Protestant woman, a situation in a private family, boarding-house, or restaurant, City or country; has five years' reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug store.)

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a young English Protestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good family cook; references unexceptionable. Address or call for Martha, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person as first-class cook; understands all the French and English branches; is a good manager and can take the entire charge of the kitchen. Address B. C., No. 132 West 15th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with the best of City references, a situation as professed cook, at $25 or $30 per month; is first-class in every respect. May be seen to-day at office, No.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

STATE REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
Gen. JOHN A. DIX.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.
For Canal Commissioner,
REUBEN W. STROUD.
For State Prison Inspector,
EZRA GRAVES.
For Congressman at Large.
LYMAN TREMAIN.

CITY REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.
For Supreme Court,
NOAH DAVIS.
For Superior Court,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
For City Judge,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
For District-Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Kellogg, Signor Abrugnedo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.—Mlle. Aimee, Mons. Juteau, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wamboid, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

FOOT THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—STONE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Edmund Yates. Subject: "Princes of the Pen."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

We beg to remind the heads of mercantile firms that election day—Tuesday week—will be a legal holiday. We hope men of business generally will make their preparations beforehand for this interruption of the week. Commercial paper, bills, &c., will mature the day previously—that is, on Monday, the 4th, this day week—and if the fact is kept carefully in mind, little or no inconvenience will be occasioned to anybody. Seeing that the stability of most of our large mercantile interests depends so much on the re-election of Gen. GRANT, few of our readers will begrudge the one day which they are asked to devote to their political duties.

The fatal disturbance which took place at a "banner-raising" in this City, on Saturday night, ought to be promptly condemned by all parties. Some of the Greeley papers have been whispering ominously about approaching riots, and ETHAN ALLEN, on behalf of GREELEY'S Committee, has published some balderdash about a revolution. But the public generally will condemn any faction which incites a breach of the peace. We are under no apprehensions of disturbances. The elections will pass off quietly, and the vaporings of men like ETHAN ALLEN will provoke nothing worse than the laughter of the great body of voters.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, our Minister to France, arrived in this City on Saturday. Besides the numerous personal and political friends who called on Mr. WASHBURNE, he was received with hearty welcome by many Germans of our City, who remember with gratitude the courage and fidelity he showed at Paris during the Franco-German war. He was the only one of the diplomatic corps who remained in the city, and on him devolved the delicate duty of protecting the interests of Germans threatened or banished for their nationality.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Democratic candidate for Mayor) declared on Saturday evening that he is in favor of HORACE GREELEY for President. So are MATT. BRENNAN, PETER B. SWEENY, FERNANDO WOOD, HARRY GENET, and the old Tammany gang generally. We do not want to see this faction restored to power. No man can say a word against Mr. HAVEMEYER, and we cannot doubt that all citizens who want to see the taxes kept down, and a thoroughly impartial and honest City Government, will vote for the candidate on whom the combined Reform vote has been concentrated.

Next Wednesday evening there will be another interesting meeting at the Cooper Institute—one of the series which the indefatigable chairman of our State Committee (Mr. A. B. CORNELL) has arranged, to the great good of the cause and the satisfaction of the public. The effect of these meetings has been admirable, and we know of many voters who have attended the entire series—so good has been the speaking, and so perfect all Mr. CORNELL'S plans. Next Wednesday, Secretary BOUTWELL and Speaker BLAINE will address the audience. With two such speakers, there cannot fail to be a crowded hall, and we advise our Republican friends to go in good time.

Can anybody desire honester men in office than Gen. JOHN A. DIX for Governor, and Mr. HAVEMEYER, for Mayor? We *know* that we can trust these gentlemen—their past lives afford a guarantee that they will not betray or deceive us. Why make experiments when we have a certainty open to us? We hope all intelligent citizens will vote for the Reform State and City tickets next week.

On our eighth page we print, today, a carefully-prepared canvass of the twenty-two Wards in this City on the Mayoralty question. This report has been obtained by a staff of TIMES reporters, who have spent an entire week in the work. As indicating the present attitude of the contending parties, and the probable strength of the several candidates, we believe these Ward summaries are valuable, and we are confident they are as nearly correct as it was possible to make them. The friends of Reform will be glad to find that Mr. HAVEMEYER is daily developing new strength in those parts of the City where he was considered doubtful, so that his election is reasonably assured.

The people of the First District of Oswego County, including the City of Oswego, owe it to themselves to re-elect to the Assembly Hon. DANIEL G. FORT, the Republican candidate. In the last Legislature he was Chairman of the Committee on Canals, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and proved himself an able, industrious, and pure legislator. His opponent is the renegade Republican, D. C. LITTLEJOHN, a man who sat in the Assembly in 1870, when the worst Ring legislation was passed, and, though one of the ablest of political leaders, allowed the infamous measures to go almost by default.

Our readers today will find, on the second page, a full and correct statement of the registry of this City, by election districts, including all the four days on which it was taken. Those interested in the probable vote of this City in November cannot fail to find these tables valuable for the purpose of comparison and calculation.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor.

We have scrupulously avoided saying a word more than was absolutely forced upon us in reference to the sectarian aspects of the contest for the Governorship of this State. Such questions ought not to be introduced into any political discussion—still less into one already sufficiently excited and embittered. But the Democratic and Greeley papers are constantly making insidious appeals for FRANCIS KERNAN, on the ground that he is, as the *Tribune* boasted the day after his nomination, "a severe"—that is, a bigoted—"Roman Catholic." The *World* is constantly at the same game. On Saturday last it said: "Roman Catholics were fit to stand guard for the Union in our recent trial, but utterly unfit, says the TIMES, to take prominent part in the peaceful government of the country they helped to save." It is unnecessary to inform our readers that no such remark as that attributed to us ever appeared in this journal. It is simply invented by the *World*, in order that it may find some sort of pretext for appealing for a class vote for KERNAN, on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic. That a Roman Catholic is entitled to take a "prominent part in the peaceful government of the country" everybody will admit. But we protest against the religion of a candidate being made the basis of appeal to any class of voters. Keep religious differences out of the contest altogether.

If, however, the Democrats will not consent to this course, they will inevitably lead people — especially in the interior of the State—to ask whether, in the present condition of our public schools, it is wise to place the whole executive machinery in the hands of a "severe Roman Catholic." We all remember the attempts which have already been made to overthrow our present public school system, and to establish a system of sectarian schools in its place. Then, there was the effort to banish the Bible from our schools, and various other projects of an aggressive character, aimed at the Protestant sentiment of the community. So far from Catholics being excluded from the good things of this life, they seem to have had rather more than their fair share. At the corner of Fiftieth-street and Fifth-avenue a magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral is being erected. The lot on which it stands runs clear through from Fifth-avenue to Madison-avenue, and it did not cost the Catholics a dime. The "City" presented it. Two other lots were obtained on the same terms in the immediate vicinity. The value of all this land, in one of the best parts of the City, cannot be estimated at less than *five millions of dollars*. In addition to this, the grants made to Roman Catholic institutions are out of all proportion to the trifling sums grudgingly given to Protestant establishments. The Tammany Ring kept itself in power largely by bribing the Roman Catholic Church. The heads of that church made a great mistake in allying themselves with *any* section of political parties—and now, with Tammany destroyed, their only hope is in getting one of their followers elected Governor of the State.

The aggression has not come, and does not now arise, from the Protestants. They have been good-natured, generous, and patient. But the more quietly they have stood, the more overbearing has been the other sect. Since we are provoked to do so, we do not hesitate to say that the public school system would not be secure under a Roman Catholic Governor. Judge from the events of the last few years whether we are not fully justified in expressing this opinion. First our Catholic friends tried to throw the Bible out of the school windows, and their next step would be to get separate grants for their own schools, thus abolishing the present excellent system altogether. Now, these considerations will unquestionably have weight in the approaching election, and hence the Democrats are guilty of an act of blind folly in inviting people to vote for FRANCIS KERNAN *because* he is a Roman Catholic. Let every man enjoy his religion in peace and security, but do not try to magnify one sect at the expense of another. We have not asked anybody to vote for Gen. JOHN A. DIX because he is a Protestant—although we have not the slightest doubt that many *will* vote for him for that reason. This tendency will be greatly strengthened by the course now pursued by the *World* and other Democratic papers.

New-York for Grant.

From all parts of the country Republicans are asking of their fellow Republicans in this State, how will New-York go on the 5th of November? The same question was asked with much greater anxiety, of the Pennsylvania Republicans four weeks ago. Pennsylvania responded with a Republican majority of 36,000, which was three-fold larger than the most sanguine Republican anticipated. Like causes produce like effects. The unexpected victory in Pennsylvania was the strongest possible proof of the intrinsic weakness of the unnatural and corrupt coalition of copperhead Democracy with sorehead Republicanism. The monstrous absurdity of such a coalition, which struck every one with amazement at the opening of the campaign, still impresses itself as forcibly upon the masses of the people as it did in the beginning. Few persons can be prevailed on to engage heartily in an undertaking that is fraudulent and preposterous on its face, and fewer still can be made to believe that such an undertaking can be successful. The natural result is indifference and lack of faith on the part of the masses, upon whose exertions success depends.

It was this indifference, mingled with disgust, on the part of Democrats in Pennsylvania that enabled the Republicans, under the most unfavorable circumstances, to win a victory exceeding in magnitude all their calculations. A still greater victory can be won by the Republicans of this State if they will work with half the energy of their brethren in Pennsylvania. We have already answered in the affirmative the question so often asked by Republicans in other States whether New-York is safe for GRANT. But in so answering it, we have assumed that the battle is to be fought here, and not in Pennsylvania or Ohio—that the Republicans of New-York are ready and willing to work for a victory to be achieved here on the 5th of November, and are not relying on victories achieved elsewhere on the 8th of October. With proper energy, activity, and hard work on the part of Republicans during the coming week, the State of New-York will be as sure to cast her electoral vote for Gen. GRANT as will Massachusetts or Vermont. Every Republican knows this, and so does every Democrat.

The only hope left to the Greeleyites of carrying this State lies in the fancied supineness of the Republicans, engendered by over-confidence. Could they be assured that the full Republican vote would be brought out on the 5th of November, there is not a Democrat in the State who would wager his dinner against the whole capital stock of the *Tribune* that GREELEY would not be beaten by fifty thousand votes. It rests, therefore, entirely with the Republicans themselves what kind of a victory they shall win in this State; and while we are confident that GRANT will carry the State in any event, we are equally confident that he might, with proper exertions on the part of his friends, carry it by a larger majority than any other State in the Union. And, surely, no State in the Union has more at stake in the success of the Republican Party, and the overthrow of the corrupt combination headed by HORACE GREELEY, than New-York. This City especially, as the commercial centre of the continent, owes it to its own future prosperity, as well as to the business interests of the whole country, to see to it that such an impracticable, unstable, crotchety, perverse, and rattle-headed phenomenon as HORACE GREELEY should not be placed at the head of the Government. It was by frauds perpetrated in this City that Gen. GRANT was cheated out of the electoral vote of New-York in 1868, as the *Tribune* has oftentimes informed the public. There is now an opportunity to compensate for that great wrong, and redeem the State. With a candidate for Governor in whom every business man has full confidence, with a State and City ticket unexceptionable to every reformer and honest man, the Republicans of New-York have but to exert themselves to make sure of an overwhelming victory for all their candidates, municipal, State, and national.

"Do the Democrats Choose to be Out of Power Forever?"

It is seldom that we find anything in the *Tribune* that our readers would thank us for reproducing. The following article, however, is something which every man who has opposed the Democratic Party for the last twelve years ought to keep in remembrance. It will take ten years of active industry on the part of the successor of the present manager of the *Tribune* to counteract the effect of the insane policy confessed in this article. We reprint it in full, and we advise people who are curious in political history to cut the article out and keep it—there will come a day when the *Tribune* will not like to see it quoted:

"Had the Democratic National Convention of 1868 declared for universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, nominating Chief-Justice CHASE for President, they would probably have succeeded; at all events they would have been morally certain of success in 1872. For such a platform and such a candidate would have held out a hand to the blacks, which half of them would have been ready to grasp ere this. Free him from the dread that you meditate his enslavement, and the moral, industrious, intelligent black naturally gravitates to the side of his thrifty, humane white landlord, employer, or neighbor. It is a dread of enslavement that has kept them too long in antagonism.

At length the Democratic Party has placed itself on a platform of genuine, essential Democracy. As Gov. HENDRICKS well said, 'it has turned its back on the past,' and 'resolved to consider today's problems in the light of to-day.'

On this platform it fights the fight of 1872. Aided by the Liberal Republicans it can regain a fair share in the legislation and government of the Union, if its voters shall be fully called out on the 5th of November. Or it can fool away its opportunity and fall back into impotence by taking a languid interest in the canvass and leaving ten to twenty per cent. of its votes unpolled.

Which is it likely to do? This State is a fair sample of the Union. Let the legal Democratic vote here be polled for GREELEY and BROWN, and they must carry it. Let ten to twenty per cent. of that vote desert the polls or vote for GRANT, and that party is beaten into the dust—how long to stay there the future only can disclose.

The Grant orators do their best to arouse the Democrats to action. They treat them as public enemies who ought to have no voice in public affairs, or ought to speak only to be hooted down. When so mild and kind a man as GERRIT SMITH declares that they should never be forgiven for their past resistance to impartial suffrage, we may judge how the mass of Mr. SMITH'S present compatriots regard them.

Ought the Democrats to exclude themselves from power indefinitely? If so, let ten or more per cent. of their number refrain from voting, or vote for GRANT, on Tuesday week. Those who do so justify the opprobrious epithets so plentifully showered upon them by the campaigners for GRANT.

Opportunities neglected are opportunities no more. Democrats who vote their party of no account in 1872, will hardly find it to vote for or against in 1876."—*New-York Tribune, Oct, 26, 1872.*

Was anything ever more shameless? No more pretense of reform, but an open appeal to Democratic greed for power. No more assumption of a Republicanism better than Republicans themselves practice, but a public call to the Democracy to come up and take possession of the Government. We have got to the end of the shallow professions of a patriotism broad enough to include all parties, and have come down to a solid commercial basis—so many votes for GREELEY, so many offices for Democrats. At last the mask is off, and we can see what it is that we are asked to vote for. It is not Liberal Republicanism, nor civil service reform, nor even amnesty. It is simply the remnant of the Democratic Party seeking power. What a beautiful "record" the *Tribune* and its editor are making for themselves! Mr. GREELEY rushes round the country telling the people in his speeches that he means to give offices to Democrats just in the proportion that they vote for him, and his organ comes out ten days before election and says *the* question of the campaign is, whether the Democrats will take the opportunity to regain power. That is a question, however, which somebody else than either the *Tribune* or Democratic office-seekers will decide.

A Positive Issue.

It must be plain to every one that the only positive issue made by the coalitionists is "universal amnesty." That is, the one thing the party proposes to do when it gets power is to remove the disabilities of the original Secessionists who, because they broke oaths taken in high stations of trust, have not yet had restored to them the privilege of holding office. Why do the coalitionists make this the prominent feature of the campaign? Simply because they want the votes of those who are in sympathy with the disqualified persons. Their whole canvass is in favor of the *supremacy* of this class—not of their equality before the law, that is already perfect—but of their political supremacy. We are told that the country is not reconciled till this particular class of secession sympathizers are satisfied. They must not only vote, but hold office; and if only two hundred of them cannot hold office, this is a reason why those who want to vote for these two hundred will be offended. To remove their offense, we must change the whole administration of the country.

There never was anything more bold than this readiness of the Greeleyites to pander to the unrepentant secessionists. For, observe, the secessionists who have accepted the situation, and concluded to respect the wishes of the loyal people of the country, instead of insisting that the people shall respect their wishes, find no favor in the coalition party. Its papers and its orators have only sneers for these. What the country is asked to do—what the Greeleyites are trying to persuade, bribe, and bully it into doing—is to act as if the war had gone the other way. Nothing else will induce this faction to be content with our present form of Government, and unless they are content, everything, according to the coalitionists, is going to ruin. Did these gentlemen ever hear Mr. LINCOLN'S "little story," illustrating the attitude of the country to these same exacting Southerners before the war? Mr. LINCOLN said they reminded him of his younger brother, who wanted ABE'S knife. "Give it to him," said the father; "he'll be mad if you don't." "I'll be mad if I do," was ABE'S answer; "and," Mr. LINCOLN used to add, "as I was the strongest and *had a right to the knife*, I did not give it up." The American people don't propose, at this late day, to give up the Government to a party they distrust, for the sake of satisfying a couple of hundred disqualified secessionists and their friends.

The United States Senatorship.

Do the people of this State wish to have sent to the United States Senate a man in sympathy with Mr. FENTON, to serve as that person's colleague? If they do not, they will elect a Republican Assembly. We all know that the allotment of the United States Senatorship was settled in the bargain by which the defeat of reform last Winter was accomplished, as a consideration for the support of GREELEY by the Democrats. We may be sure that with this clause of the bargain, FENTON took good care to be satisfied. Will what satisfies this notorious jobber in politics satisfy the people also? Will any tool or confederate of FENTON'S fairly represent the State of New-York? It is easy to see what sort of a position our State would have occupied in the Senate had it depended on FENTON—a man who can no more think like a statesman than he can speak like one, and whose highest conception of influence in a body like the Senate is "influence" in the traffic and dicker for offices.

Our State is, in some respects, the noblest in the Union. Certainly, she ought not to be disgraced in the Senate by another man even with the same general character as FENTON. Moreover, it would be keeping alive one of the worst elements of the coalition to give over the Senatorships in this State to its possession. Sure of its death in the Union, is it worth while to cherish that meanest fragment of it which originated in New-York?

Horse Doctors.

The epidemic among horses has given, in the eyes of the public, an unusual value to the services of persons skilled in treating the diseases of those useful animals. If this feeling shall prove in any degree permanent, the epidemic, with all its evils and inconveniences, will not be unproductive of benefit. The business of a "horse doctor" is one which ought not to be associated with the class of ideas which are frequently suggested by the term. There is no sort of reason in the nature of the employment itself why it should be spoken of in a tone of contempt. The amount invested in horses in the United States cannot, at a very moderate estimate, be less than seven or eight hundred million dollars. It would be impossible to say with any exactness, what portion of this amount is annually lost by want of skillful medical treatment and nursing; but if we should put it at two per cent., or about fifteen million dollars, we think that men of experience and observation in the matter would unhesitatingly admit that we were entirely within bounds.

We should be very sorry indeed to disparage the skill and knowledge of the class of men in this business who have carefully and studiously given it their thorough and earnest attention. But we fear that this class is not by any means a large proportion of the whole number. The great majority of "horse doctors" throughout the country are, unless our observation be an exceedingly unfortunate one, nothing more nor less than a set of ignorant quacks, who generally do the poor beasts little good, and often a great deal of harm. As for anything like a scientific knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the animal, many of them have so little idea of even the meanings of these two words, that it would excite in them no surprise if told that the former was a patent bandage, and the latter a new kind of medicine. A plain farmer can generally do better by attending, according to the best of his own ability, to the ailments of his horses, than by employing such "horse doctors" as most of those in the rural districts. But the loss of a horse to such a farmer is often a very serious matter. A good farm horse, now, is frequently worth from two to three hundred dollars; and a man who could give really valuable advice, in case of such a horse being dangerously sick, would be an exceedingly useful individual, and one to whom the owner of the animal could well afford to pay a fair compensation.

Attention to the diseases of the lower animals is, no doubt, of infinitely less consequence than curing the maladies of human beings; but we do not see why it should be regarded as a matter of inferior dignity to finding remedies for the diseases of the vegetable creation. No scientific man considers it beneath him to inquire into the causes of the potato rot, or the blighting of a wheat crop. The preservation of the health of domestic animals is, even apart from considerations of humanity in the relief of suffering to the beasts themselves, an exceedingly important thing in a pecuniary point of view. And besides this, the study of the best means for preserving the health of the lower animals often develops facts and principles of no slight value in reference to the health of the human system. Some of the most serious diseases to which man is subject are found in amazingly near the same form in horses, and need essentially the same treatment.

We think that the whole subject of the diseases of domestic animals has received too little of the attention of scientific men. And we are convinced, also, that individuals who wish to study those diseases, with a view to making themselves useful, and earning a living, should have better opportunities for obtaining thorough information in regard to them than they now possess. We know of no field for the practical application of science which has hitherto been so much neglected; and we are persuaded that a proper attention to the matter would repay the community fully ten-fold for all the expense that would need to be laid out upon it.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The Home of Greeleyism—Defection from Republicanism Made Good by Democratic Accessions—An Active Canvass.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

There is a delight in the experiences of the last few days which I had vainly sought during eight months of political traveling for the TIMES. I have at last found a place where Liberal Republicanism is admitted, and having at last found the thing face to face, it is so very much like Democracy that I am forced to the conclusion that I may have encountered it hundreds of times before, and passed it by without recognition. This bustling city, with innumerable freight-trains on the Central Road, constantly dividing it it twain by universal consent, contains more of Liberal Republicanism than any other city in the State, with the exception of the Metropolis. Here lives Tom Alvord, who has made Republicanism pay him a handsome dividend these many years; here is Gen. H. A. Barnum, who has gathered political knowledge and morality at the feet of Reuben E. Fenton; here is Frank Hiscock, who paraded his merits in vain for appreciation in the party to which he pretended to belong from conviction; and here is that exceedingly scarce article, a Republican newspaper swallowing its former professions by supporting Greeley and Gratz. These men, with many others of lesser note, and this newspaper, are assumed to have innumerable followers, and certainly have carried off a large fragment of the Republican Party with them, so that on a first glance it appears that the old Republican Party of Onondaga County, which has been so steadfast in years gone by for freedom and humanity, has at last fallen on evil days, and is disintegrated and helpless just when it should be most compact and strongest.

But upon an analysis of the situation this view entirely disappears. It is useless to deny that many who were formerly active in the Republican Party in Onondaga have gone over to the enemy, and that some of them are not of the Alvord stripe, but sincere men, acting from honest convictions, who did good service when with us and whom the party would be glad to have with it again. But valuable as they were, greatly as their apostasy is regretted, their secession has not been fatal or even hurtful to the party they have deserted. The place of every deserter has been more than filled by accessions from the Democratic camp, which here, where most needed, have been, for several reasons, more numerous than anywhere else in the State. Syracuse is largely dependent for her prosperity upon manufacturing industries, and so clearly do the people see that these are fostered by Republican principles and crippled by Democratic policy, that hundreds of working men who have heretofore been Democrats or indifferent in politics, have publicly and unequivocally given in their adhesion to the Republican Party. I do not count so largely upon these accessions as do many of the local Republican leaders, but it is safe to say that they have more than made good the places of those Republicans who have gone over to Greeley and Kernan. The names of former Democrats to this extent are upon the rolls of Grant Clubs, and while it is probable some of them may vote for Kernan and Democratic candidates for Congress, Assembly, and county offices, there are an equal number of Republicans who will vote for Greeley and for Republican nominees for all other places. One such I met on the cars who was earnestly indignant because called a Democrat, saying Greeley declares himself as good a Republican as ever. As he did not intend to vote for Kernan, my companion was convinced he himself is still in the fold of the party. He spoke of others who had like intentions, and I am convinced by what I have seen during the past five days all through Central New-York that the various contradictions of the political condition of the State will by no means appear from the election returns. One will about balance another, and the returns will be very nearly what they have been in former years in most localities, but they will be made up of very different materials. Throughout the State there will be thousands of Democrats found voting the whole Republican ticket for the first time, other thousands of Republicans voting the entire Democratic ticket, and other thousands of both voting for Grant or Greeley, and remaining steadfast to their party in respect to State and local nominations. I have heard the result of careful canvasses made in nearly all the counties of Central New-York, and find that while they clearly indicate these facts they also show that Gen. Grant will lead all Republican tickets, and that the party, as to all its nominations, was never stronger in the State during late years than it is today. Its capacity to repeat its sweeping victory of last year is fully demonstrated, and it is the universal testimony that it was never more energetic, never more hopeful, than now.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the vigor with which the Republican campaign is being waged throughout the State under the direction of Hon. A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Committee. The meetings which are announced daily in the TIMES are only a small portion of those being held, as in addition to these the candidates for Congress in the several districts, for the Assembly and the county offices, are constantly addressing the people, and hundreds of meetings are held daily of which no public mention is ever made, except in the local Press. In addition to all these meetings a personal canvass is being made in the townships of many of the counties, under the supervision of the County Committees, and ample precautions being already taken to have every Republican voter at the polls. The great mass-meetings in the chief towns which become known to the public are, in themselves, sufficient to declare intense activity everywhere discernible in the Republican ranks. The splendid spectacle at Binghamton, of which I wrote in my last, was more than equaled afterward during Senator Wilson's tour, and especially at Rochester, on Thursday, where the demonstration was simply unequaled. That yesterday, in this city, was greatly marred by the cold Autumnal rain which fell throughout the day and night, almost without interruption, was still in the highest degree creditable to the indomitable energy and pluck of the Republicans of Onondaga. Despite the rain, three thousand people gathered in Hanover-square, and stood there over two hours, although many of them were entirely exposed to the weather, and none of them had better protection than that afforded by umbrellas. It was cruelty to Senator Wilson to ask him to speak under such circumstances, but the people would have him, and having been introduced by Hon. D. G. Mitchell, the noble old warrior of Republicanism, stood out upon the edge of the platform, where the rain striped upon his bare head, and made one of the best speeches he has delivered during the campaign. It was at the cost of his voice, however, for when, at its conclusion, he hastened to Burton's Opera-house, a few rods away, to make another speech to another crowd fully as large, which had been meantime entertained by Gen. Adam E. King, he was so hoarse that he could scarcely make himself heard. All this occurred in the afternoon, and early in the evening the opera-house was again filled. Senator Wilson spoke again, but briefly, and was followed by Hon. B. G. Noble, Gen. King and Hon. A. W. Tenney. At the conclusion of the meeting came the grand torch-light procession, containing over two thousand torches and many unique devices, which wound through the rain over its protracted route. And all this the *Courier*, of this morning, calls the "big fizzle." If the Greeleyites can draw comfort from the demonstration they are welcome, as it was entirely satisfactory, considering all the circumstances, to such exacting Republicans as Hon. Carroll E. Smith, Hon. David J. Mitchell, Hon. George N. Kennedy, Dwight B. Bruce, Hon. George Raynor, Hon. W. H. H. Gere, and other zealous workers in the cause, who are determined that Onondago shall do better than ever before, on Tuesday week.

While Syracuse was thus manifesting her faith under such extreme difficulties, fifty miles away another equally inspiring scene was witnessed, in the City of Utica. A simple announcement that Senator Conkling would speak in the opera-house was sufficient to pack that building to its utmost capacity at an early hour. The meeting being organized by the choice of Hon. Samuel Campbell as Chairman, and the appointment of several Vice-Presidents, Senator Conkling delivered one of those masterly orations which have done so much to enlighten the public mind during the present campaign. Before he concluded, the indefatigable Senator Wilson, who had hurried thither from this city, where he had spoken at 7 o'clock, appeared on the stage, and, being introduced by Senator Conkling, made a brief speech, being his fourth for the day. This occasion at Utica was simply a meeting abruptly called and without preparation, but it was, nevertheless, and despite the unpropitious weather, one of the most notable affairs of the campaign in that locality.

All this may be stale news when it reaches you, but I have grouped these few facts for the purpose of showing what an exceedingly lively corpse is that Republican Party of New-York, which the Greeleyites have declared again and again, during the present canvass, to be disrupted and dead. I may add, as further evidence to the same effect, and as pertinent testimony to a point of great present interest, that there has been no falling off in energy since the October elections, and that, generally speaking, the party is in no danger of losing the battle from over-confidence. There are some individuals, of course, who imagine that the victory being already won, further effort is unnecessary, but after having made careful inquiry on this point, in a score of counties, I am sure that there is no great danger from this source. I have, myself, seen the party fully alive and hard at work in Otsego, Broome, Cortland, Onondaga, Albany and Oneida, and I have heard of it as being the same in all the adjacent territory. Every Republican feels certain of carrying the State, but every one feels anxious that the majority under which Greeleyism is to be buried in its fancied stronghold shall be as large as possible, and nearly every one is working strenuously to that end. With this spirit animating the party, and with the demoralization which is plainly apparent in the Democratic ranks, the future seems secure.

I find I must correct my Assembly lists. Before making a thorough investigation of Onondaga I thought it possible the Democrats might elect one member, and therefore, to be entirely on the safe side, allowed them one in the estimate which I made. I am assured, however, that no one of the mongrel candidates for the Assembly in this county will come within five hundred votes of an election, and I am satisfied that such is the fact. On the other hand there is some danger now that Littlejohn may succeed in defeating Hon. Daniel G. Fort in Oswego. The district is quite close, and Littlejohn is appealing so adroitly to local prejudices that he may deceive a sufficient number of Republicans into his support to insure his election. The Democratic Party is endeavoring to make some headway in the Assembly fight in some of the counties by dragging in the Senatorial question, and Littlejohn used it without scruple on a recent occasion, but I find the Republicans generally intent upon securing the Assembly without discussing this issue, and this last device of the Greeleyites to distract their ranks will be without effect.

E. C.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Programme for the Coming Election—A List of the Candidates.

The Committee of Seventy, at their meeting on Saturday evening, determined upon a vigorous campaign for the election of good men to Municipal offices. On the assurances of Emil Sauer, D. Willis James, Joseph Seligman, George W. Lane, and Benjamin B. Sherman, Finance Committee, that the funds of the Committee were ample, it was resolved to print tickets and run boxes, as in the last election. The Council of Political Reform, German American Reform, Young Men's Mercantile Reform Associations, and kindred organizations, as well as the Market Men's Association, have volunteered to man the Committee's boxes and distribute tickets to voters on election day.

A report of Mr. John Foley, of the Committee appointed to consider the practicability of this arrangement, was read by Major J. M. Bundy.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of John Wheeler, Chairman; Oswald Ottendorfer, John Foley, Geo. W. Lane, Henry N. Beers, and J. M. Bundy. The names of the several candidates of the various political parties thus far indorsed by the Committee of Seventy are: Mayor, Wm. F. Havemeyer; Judge of the Supreme Court, Noah Davis; Judge of the Superior Court, Hooper C. Van Vorst; City Judge, Josiah Sutherland; Coroner, Adolph Kessler; District-Attorney, Benjamin K. Phelps. Mr. Huggins for Assembly and John Ham for Assistant Alderman, both of the First Assembly District, also received the indorsement of the Committee on Elections; Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, remarking that the Committee had been at a loss for nominees in that locality.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

The political parties have presented for the consideration of the Committee, many objectionable lists of candidates for the Assembly, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen. They have decided to make their selections principally from the lists presented by the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty, on Saturday evening last. The Committee of Fifty was appointed Sept. 23, at the Cooper Union mass-meeting of the Council of Political Reform, People's Municipal Reform Association, German-American Central Reform Association, and others, and at which William Cullen Bryant presided. They have been laboring, under the encouragement of the Committee of Seventy, to prepare a local ticket which will meet with the approbation of good citizens of all parties. The list of candidates presented by Gen. James C. Jackson, and Jno. R. Voorhees, on behalf of the Committee of Fifty, is as follows:

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	S. J. Huggins, Rep.	13.	Jas. Kelly, Ind. Rep.
4.	John C. Rapp. Rep.	14.	Robt. B. Boyd. Rep.
7.	Geo. W. Clarke, Rep.	15.	J. B. Blumenthal, Tam.
8.	Solon B. Smith, Rep.	16.	J. B. Varnum, Lib. Rep.
10.	L. C. Wehner, Ger. Rep.	19.	James Monteith, Dem.
11.	John B. Connell, Rep.	20.	Wm. S. Opdyke, Rep.
12.	Fred. W. Hahn, Rep.	21.	Charles Crary, Tam.

ALDERMEN.

Of the present Board of Aldermen, a report favorable to the election for a second term of the following-named gentlemen was made:

Peter Gilsey, Jenkins Van Schaick, John Faulkner, S. B. H. Vance, and Wm. Radde.

In addition to the above were recommended David M. Koehler, Apollo Hall; Robert G. Cornell, Market Mens' Association; Dr. Samuel Hall, Council of Political Reform; Wm. Gardner, a Democrat; Geo. Henken, Jr., Geo. Burkhardt; Frederick German, Apollo Hall; Hiram Study, Addison Smith and Henry Clawson.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Committee have also recommended the following list of candidates for Assistant Aldermen:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Jno. Heath, Dem.	9.	Capt. W. P. Benscl A.H.
2.	F. Legget, Dem.	10.	Co. J. Waldhoff, Rep.
4.	E. W. Jacobs, Rep.	13.	Wm. Wale, Rep.
5.	Henry Wesser, A. H.	16.	E. R. Stehl, Rep.
7.	Thos. G. Thornell, Rep.	20.	Otis D. Hall, Rep.

Judge Spaulding was before the Committee to urge the claims of Joseph Mosenember, Apollo Hall nomination, and the Committee appeared to be favorably impressed.

There is but little doubt but that the candidates recommended by the Committee of Fifty will be reported as indorsed by the Seventy tomorrow evening. Proper candidates for the Assembly in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Districts, and for Assistant Aldermen in the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts have not yet been suggested by the Committee of Fifty.

Amusements—Announcements and Notes.

"Il Trovatore" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, with Miss Kellogg, Señorita Sanz and Signori Abrugnedo and Moriani in the leading rôles. Mme. Lucca will be heard in "La Fav

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Epidemic Still Spreading in this City and Vicinity.

Fatal Cases Increasing in the Car and Livery-Stables.

Great Interruption of Travel on the Railroad Lines.

Contrary to the general expectation, the citizens of New-York were spared, for a while at least, the experience of a people wholly dependent on pedestrianism. The street-cars, it is true, did not run with one-half their usual frequency and regularity, and on more than one line did not run at all, but by a judicious arrangement of their forces and in many instances by forcing their willing but weak steeds, the leading lines were enabled to transport a considerable portion of their usual Sunday passengers, probably all to whom traveling was actually necessary. The working-men with their wives and families crowded into every car that came along, and the less reputable denizens of the lower wards of the City forced their way in too. Those who were compelled to travel would have had a hard time of it, had not the railroad companies held out better than was anticipated early in the day. The "upper ten," or those who usually attend fashionable churches in coaches of their own, either walked it, or, if fortunate enough, secured a place in the cars, and in the afternoon commingled with the moving throng on the up-town avenues, while lower down in the City every thoroughfare was crowded by pedestrians. Nobody wished to be stationary lest it should be supposed that staying at home was a necessary consequence of the lessening of traveling facilities; so every one turned out for a walk, if not for a ride, and it is probable that the absence of the usual number of cars did not make so great a difference after all.

In Brooklyn it was understood that all the cars would be hauled off, and the quiet City of Churches made up its mind to meet the emergency by going to the nearest church and keeping near home during the rest of the day, but the railroad people changed their minds, and those who wished to go succeeded in getting from one part of the city to another by their usual conveyance, but not without the same crowding and delay as on this side of the river.

It is futile to attempt at present any estimate of the probable results of the epidemic. Everything is in doubt, and any prediction, except from very high authority, must be regarded as guess-work, and advanced in the hope of realization, and not on logical basis. The veterinary surgeons of the City own themselves unable to decide with any degree of certainty the character of the termination—whether it will be fatal in a majority of cases or whether, except in comparatively few instances, the horses affected will survive. The opinions of the railroad officials and Superintendents are wholly based upon the condition of the particular stock under their supervision, as for instance, the Superintendent of an East-side line yesterday asserted that the epidemic would be "out of date in a week," while another, intrusted with the supervision of one of the West-side lines, gave it as his opinion that before another week there would not be a hundred cars on the railroad lines of the entire City. These opinions, of course, represented the extremes, and were simply indications of the condition of the horses under the respective control of their authors.

The general condition of the horses throughout the City, unfortunately, cannot be said to have improved during yesterday, while four more deaths are known to have occurred among the animals affected with the epidemic, making a total of seven fatal cases at the car-stables. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the mortality at the livery-stables, but it is certain that several horses have died at these establishments since the appearance of the disease. The proprietors claim that death has been caused by other diseases, but in one or two instances the contrary is known to be the case. At any rate the livery-stable-keepers, as a general rule, are doing their best to make it appear that their stock does not suffer dangerously from the epidemic.

The street cars continued running all night on Saturday, as usual, on most of the lines, and yesterday morning efforts were made to run the cars on full time, but before noon the attempt was given up and half the usual headway was a fair average. The horses appeared to leave the depots strong enough for the trip, but before the lower section of the route was reached they began to drag wearily, and in many instances gave out altogether on the up trip. Whenever this occurred the car was stopped and the broken down team led to the rest of the way to the stables, and the car carried to its destination by the horses of the next car coming in the same direction. In this way delays were frequent, and some of the cars changed horses as often as seven times during the trip. During the latter part of the evening the trips were reduced, but the cars continued to run at intervals during the night. Today, on all the lines, further reductions will be made, and not more than half the usual number of cars will run. The stage companies will take the road again with a reduced force—probably less than two-thirds their usual number.

Business promises to remain, today, in about the same condition as on Saturday, the further spread of the epidemic being counteracted by the respite which the horses received yesterday, with a probably increased activity on the part of the express companies.

The Second-avenue line ran about two-thirds the usual number of cars yesterday. No deaths are reported here.

At the Third-avenue stables two more deaths are reported. Fifty tribes were taken off yesterday, and material reductions are contemplated for today. The Grand Central Depot branch of this line will run its full number of cars today.

The Fourth-avenue line closed up yesterday, with the exception of four cars, which were run in the morning and evening to connect with the railroad trains. Today half the usual number of cars will be run.

The Sixth-avenue line withdrew its Canal-street and Broadway cars, and ran half the usual number to Vesey-street. Today the same proportion will be retained on both portions of the line. Forty horses were yesterday added to the number in hospital, and one died, making the second fatal case at this stable. The others were generally in a better condition.

At the stables of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue lines, where it is difficult to ascertain the true state of affairs, several new cases appeared, but no deaths were reported. On the two lines forty-five, or half the usual number of cars, were run. Today the same proportion will be maintained, while the Broome-street branch will be withdrawn.

On Eighth-avenue forty cars were run. Today one-half the usual number will be on the road. One of the horses taken on Tuesday died yesterday, and twenty-seven were added to the hospital stalls.

Following the example of the others, the Belt line will withdraw one-third of its cars to-day. Yesterday the line ran on half time, and several new cases of the epidemic appeared.

The Ninth-avenue will probably resume today. The Avenue B and Bleecker-street lines ran part of the day yesterday, but stopped at an early hour of the evening.

Should the weather be fine, the Twenty-third-street line will resume today. The Fourteenth-street Cross-town line is yet undecided as to resuming. The Madison-avenue line will run forty-three instead of sixty-six stages, and the Fourth-avenue line will run all but thirteen. The Fifth-avenue line will also run part of its force during the day. The horses at the stables of the stage companies appeared to be greatly benefited by the day's rest yesterday.

The prevalence of the disease among the trotters has caused the postponement of several trots, which had been arranged for this week. The three days' meeting at Hall's Driving Park has been postponed until November.

Official Returns.

The Police yesterday morning, reported the following casualties among the plague-stricken horses in this City:

Five dead horses in the Eighteenth Precinct, owned by F. H. Seldenridge, No. 309 East Twenty-third-street; Richard Stafford, No. 355 East Twenty-seventh-street; John Duffy, No. 351 East Eighteenth-street; Patrick McNally, No. 419 First-avenue, and Dennis O'Connor, of No. 341 East Twenty-first-street. Two dead horses at the Third-avenue depot, Sixty-sixth-street, and two at the stables of the Grand Central line at Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Dead horses were also reported at No. 67 Wooster-street, No. 100 Horatio-street, at the corner of Corlears and South streets, at No. 3 First-street, No. 341 Sixth-street, No. 86 Second-avenue, No. 19 Monroe-street, No. 331 Cherry-street, No. 22 Clinton-street, No. 387 Third-avenue, No. 203 East Seventy-eighth-street, and at Sixty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

The Disease in New-Jersey.

The horse disease appears to be increasing in Newark, Jersey City and Paterson, and to be extending to the cities in the lower part of the State. In Newark the horse-cars ceased running yesterday, and in Paterson not more than half the regular trips were made. From Trenton, Bordentown, Camden, New-Brunswick and other places, reports of the disease represent its spread to be most alarming.

The Horse Distemper in Brooklyn.

The tramp of horses was almost unheard yesterday in Brooklyn. The condition of the animals is reported improving. This was the case with the city railroad companies' stables. Only ten Myrtle-avenue and Broadway cars were running, and these were crowded to suffocation each one every time. Passengers filled the cars, and clung to the outside, and on some of the lines they climbed to the top of the cars. One conductor said he had eighty passengers on his car at one time; they were on top, hanging to the rear and front, clinging to the sides, and even sitting in the windows. A person stood at a point on Fulton-street an hour without seeing a single horse. Still, in reply to inquiries, the men at the stables give favorable accounts of their stock, and promise an early restoration of the order of things.

The Disease in Other Localities—Boston Horses Convalescing.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The horse railroad travel in Boston and vicinity was suspended today. Rain continues, and owners of horses unattacked by the distemper keep them sheltered for safety, and the horse is just now a rarity in the streets. Many of the animals first attacked are said to be convalescing, and it is believed that we have got about over the worst of the visitation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The horse disease has reached this city. In one stable of twelve horses, eleven are down with it. As yet, however, the disease is confined to that stable.

Introduction of Oxen Proposed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—H. G. Eastman, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, telegraphs as follows to the Press of New-York:

CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 27.

If the extent and probable continuance of the horse plague warrant the freighting interests in New-York in employing oxen to move their merchandise, I have no doubt that a hundred or many more yoke of Dutchess County oxen with drivers could be sent by boat from this city, on short notice, that would satisfactorily take the place of horses in hauling large trucks and freight wagons, and I believe that such an arrangement could be made with our farmers and drovers for a fair compensation. My services in this matter are gratuitously at the disposal of those interested.

H. G. EASTMAN.

THE FOURTH WARD TRAGEDY.

Preliminary Examination by Coroner Herrman—Discharge of the Republican Prisoners—How Farrell Behaved under Examination.

The Fourth Ward Station-house was crowded yesterday morning by politicians of both the Brennan and Dowling factions, eagerly awaiting some official action in regard to the political tragedy at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, on Saturday night, by which Thomas Mangin, of No. 50 Cherry-street, was almost instantly killed, and several others wounded. Capt. Ulman and his officers are using every effort to discover the really guilty parties, and have hopes of success. Alderman Coman was present in the Station-house yesterday morning, and expressed a hope that the investigation would result in the arrest of the guilty persons, who, he was confident, did not belong to his political party. Patrick Farrell, keeper of the den at the corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, the chimney of which was thrown down on the crowd in the street below, was called and examined by Coroner Herrman. He gave his evidence in a rowdyish way, which completely disgusted all the reputable persons present. He said "I did not cut down the Coman banner. I have too much principle to do such a thing." For a man who keeps one of the worst resorts for thieves in the City this was truly refreshing, and a person standing behind Farrell reminded the latter of the easy adaptability of his conscience to circumstances. After this interlude Farrell continued his statement, and said: "While behind my bar, I was informed that some person was on my roof cutting down my banner; this was some time after the Coman banner had been cut down; I went up, and found a man named Carroll endeavoring to cut through the wire rope of my banner; I caught him, and said, 'For God sake, stop; you'll knock down the chimney, it's loose.' At this he put his foot against the chimney and pushed it over into the street. Yorke and Woogan and Haley, who were on the roof of the next house, which is a story higher than mine, pelted bricks at me, and, lowering a rope to Carroll, hauled him up."

Coroner HERRMAN—Then Doogan, and Yorke, and Haley were not upon your roof at the time the chimney was thrown down?

FARRELL—No, Sir; but they lowered a rope to Carroll and drew him up; they were accessories to the fact.

Coroner HERRMAN—You are not the judge of that question.

FARRELL (very insolently)—Well, I've said all I know; if you ain't satisfied, all right. He then walked away.

Capt. Ulman then produced Messrs. William C. Yorke, William Doogan and Daniel Haley. Yorke gave his occupation as keeper of liquor-store corner of Roosevelt and Water-street. Doogan said he was a boatman, living at No. 332 Water-street, and Haley gave his business as that of porter in No. 16 Beekman-street. They admitted being on the roof adjoining Farrell's house, and seeing Farrell and Carroll engaged in a dispute there; Carroll run away from Farrell, and they helped him up on their roof by means of a rope. While they were doing so, Carroll being twenty-feet away from the chimney and Farrel being close to it, the chimney fell, and they believed that Farrell himself threw it down. Coroner Herrman at once perceiving that Woogan, Yorke and Haley could not for a moment be detained as prisoners, discharged them, and announced that he would require a nominal bail for their appearance as witnesses. Alderman Coman became responsible for their appearance, and they left for their homes. The inquest in the case will be held on Thursday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

THE OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.

Celebration of the One Hundred and Fourth Anniversary of its Foundation—Interesting Services and Reminiscences.

Yesterday the Old John-street Methodist Church celebrated the one hundred and fourth anniversary of its establishment by special services, consisting of a love-feast or reunion of former pastors and general thanksgiving. The church was crowded, and many of the older members of the congregation came a long distance to take part in the services. This is the first Methodist Church formed in this City, and like the old church in Fulton-street, has become known throughout the United States. The present edifice was built a few years ago, but there had been two previous buildings which were pulled down to make way for a larger and more suitable place of worship. Many of the present congregation have been attached to the church for a great number of years, and are now ripe with old age. In former years they resided in the lower part of the City, and in the vicinity of the old church, but now they are scattered in Brooklyn, Harlem, Hoboken, and other places.

Bishop Janes, who had promised to preach the anniversary sermon, was unable to be present. Dr. J. P. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate, Dr. Bartyne, Rev. Merwin, the pastor, Dr. Reid, and others, were present. The morning services consisted of a love-feast and a sermon by Dr. Newman. A number of gentlemen, during the service, gave an account of their conversion to the church, and told many interesting facts of their work with the Methodist cause. In the afternoon these experiences were repeated, but the principal feature was the purchase of life memberships of this church for Bishop Harris, Bishop Beaumont, Bishop Foster, Bishop Anderson, and others. These life memberships were secured for the sum of $100, and paid for in sums of $10 by the congregation, and in some instances by the children of the Sunday-school, each subscribing $5. The money thus raised is set apart for defraying the expenses of the church and the pastor. Altogether about $1 000 was raised. In the evening a general prayer-meeting was held.

Turf Notes—High-Priced Horses Disposed Of—General Items.

Mr. William M. Parkes, of Broad-street, and a leading member of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, has purchased from Mr. Charles Backman the three-year old colt Prospero, which trotted at the late meeting in the extraordinary time of 2:33½, drawing seventy-five pounds overweight. The price paid was $20,000. Mr. Backman finds breeding very profitable, when he can sell a Prospero, a Gazelle and a Starke for $20,000 each.

The horses which ran first, second and third for the Canal-bridge-line stakes this year were all outsiders in the betting, and the book-makers reaped a rich harvest.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association has opened two colt stakes for 1873. The first is for colts and fillies foaled in 1869, to be trotted in June, 1873, at the Spring Meeting; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $150 each, $50 at the time of entrance and $100 on or before the 2d of June, when all will be play or pay. Of course, Prospero is barred from this stake. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be added to the stake by the Association. Two-thirds of the money goes to the winner, two-thirds of the balance to the second colt, and one-third to the third colt. The other stake is for foals of 1870, to be trotted in the Fall of 1873; mile and repeat, in harness; the other conditions the same as the preceding stake. The entries are to close Dec. 2, 1872.

Gen. Custer, United States Army, has purchased of W. F. Stanhope the b. c. Frogtown, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington. The price paid was $2,200.

There is much feeling manifested between the owners of Gazelle and Judge Fullerton at the result of the recent trot at Prospect Park. Mr. Humphreys claims, with reason, that he would have won the race had it not been postponed, and has offered a match of $5,000 a side to the owner of Gazelle, which the latter would not accept.

The match of $1,000 between the ch. f. Flush, by Hiawatha, out of Fanny Bryz, by imp. Ambassador and Double Out, by Jack Malone, is to be run at Nashville on the 2d November.

The trotters Chet Kellogg and Planter have been attacked with the horse disease at Rochester, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A Colored Man's Tribute to His Memory—Rev. Henry H. Garnett's Address Last Evening.

At Shiloh Church, Prince-street, last evening, Rev. Henry Highland Garnett delivered an address on the life and character of the late William H. Seward. Taking for his text—"Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"—2d Samuel, third chapter, thirty-eighth verse, Mr. Garnett said that since the death of Lincoln and Stanton, no American statesman has passed away whose death has produced a sorrow so deep and profound as that of William H. Seward. Statesmen honored him as their chief; scholars revered him as one of the brightest ornaments of their class; patriots esteemed him as a leader, true and ardent in the most perilous times through which the Republic has passed, and the poor and oppressed loved him as one of their most devoted friends; and as for us of the colored race, whose personal freedom he did so much to achieve, we mourn his loss as we would that of a brother or a father. The longer he remained on the earth, the deeper the remembrance of his generous deeds took root in our hearts. Gov. Seward was born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., in 1801, coming upon the stage of action just about the time that many other illustrious men were born. We are told that one of his parents was of Irish and one of Welsh descent. Many European nations have been engaged in oppressing their fellow-men, and have endeavored to stamp out the image of God written upon the forehead of every human being, but I have never heard of a Welshman being engaged in the slave-trade. Can it be wondered at, then, that this young man, with such blood running in his veins, found that every disposition of his heart went out toward human liberty? I recollect that Mr. Seward, while he was Governor, said these words to me: "Sir, I learned to hate slavery in my father's kitchen. With nine slaves always near me I saw the debasing effects of the system, and I resolved that when I came to manhood, whatever power I possessed I would use to destroy it." At a later period he said: "I mean always to keep ahead of public opinion on the question of slavery. As sure as you live you will see this system blotted out from the land." I did not believe it at the time, but I see it an accomplished fact, thank God, now. Seward had the eye and the faith of a prophet. He graduated at college in 1828. At twenty-nine years of age he was in the Senate, and at thirty-three, Governor of the State of New-York. It was while he was Governor that I called upon him with a message from the colored people, who were deprived of the right to vote, in a like manner being then allowed to vote who was not possessed of $250 worth of real estate. Gov. Seward said he would do the best he could, but there was a prejudice in the minds of people upon the subject which he had to combat. In his message to the Legislature he called upon it to take some action in regard to the case of the "unfortunate citizens" of our State, and when it was read, that word "unfortunate" passed into a proverb of the time. Mr. Garnett referred to Mr. Seward as a lawyer who always appeared for a defendant, never for a plaintiff, and who never was defeated in a case when his opposition to the "Missouri Compromise," and to the case of the colored lad, William Freeman, of Cayuga County, who was defended by Seward. Freeman, though innocent, had been sent to jail, where he was so cruelly treated that he became an idiot, and when he was liberated, fired with a spirit of revenge, he murdered a whole family. Everybody then deserted him but Seward, who appeared for his defense, and it was then that he used the words, "May it be written upon my tombstone, 'Here lies the friend of the black man.'" Mr. Garnett believed that Mr. Seward's children would never forget the request of their parent. He then touched lightly upon the fact that Secretary of State Seward had given the first passport to a black man who was visiting a foreign country, and exhibited the passport of the late Secretary of State upon it. It was dated Aug. 26, 1861. He alluded to the "irrepressible conflict" speech at Rochester; to the expression "a higher law," which Seward used while discussing the slavery question in the Senate; to his attempted assassination, his voyage, at the age of seventy, 'round the world, and to his death at Auburn and burial at the beautiful cemetery of Oak Hill. We should remember William H. Seward, he said, in closing. I feel that I have now discharged a debt due to the great statesman and philanthropist, and I know that you will sympathize with me in laying this tribute upon his tomb.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Official Returns of the Vote for Members of Congress in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

Below will be found the full official vote for members of Congress cast in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana at the elections held on the 8th of October.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj.
1.	Houston..... 8845	Randall..... 10133	1288 D
2.	O'Neill..... 17253	Morris..... 9725	7528 R
3.	Myers..... 15429	Vogelbach..... 10530	4899 R
4.	Kelley..... 20955	Mitchell..... 13301	7654 R
5.	Harmer..... 14743	Phillips..... 12040	2703 R
6.	Biery..... 13906	Ulman..... 11460	2506 R
		Acker..... 3776	
7.	Townsend..... 14011	Taylor..... 8819	5192 R
8.	Millholland..... 7783	Clymer..... 13854	6071 D
9.	Smith..... 14501	Bard..... 8558	5975 R
10.	Killinger..... 14419	Reilly..... 11049	3370 R
11.	Howell..... 10550	Storm..... 16870	6320 D
12.	Shoemaker..... 17551	Woodward..... 16811	740 R
13.	Strawbridge.. 13074	Rhodes..... 12767	307 R
14.	Packer..... 17545	Rutherford..... 13486	4059 R
15.	Spensler..... 13532	Magee..... 15338	1826 D
16.	Cessna..... 14383	Myers..... 13067	1316 R
17.	Barker..... 11472	Hurley..... 16229	4757 D
18.	Ross..... 17041	Sherwood..... 14678	2363 R
19.	Curtis..... 1742	Kane..... 16235	1507 R
20.	Richmond..... 20704	Griffith..... 18737	1967 R
21.	Taylor..... 13070	Foster..... 13289	219 R
22.	Negley..... 17248	King..... 10933	6315 R
23.	McJunkin..... 17431	Johnston..... 6763	6045 R
		Kountz..... 4623	
24.	Moore..... 14195	McClelland..... 13169	1026 R
At Large.			
	Todd..... 357743	Vanx..... 311036	46707 R
	Albright..... 360546	Hopkins..... 313534	47012 R
	Scofield..... 358613	Wright..... 314014	43999 R

OHIO.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj.
1.	Eggleston..... 8905	Sayler..... 12474	3569 D
2.	Hayes..... 9532	Banning..... 11034	1502 D
3.	Smith..... 14923	Sohn..... 13700	1229 R
4.	Gunckel..... 16094	Winans..... 14677	1927 R
5.	Lybrand..... 10224	Lumison..... 15530	5306 D
6.	Sherwood..... 13471	Hurd..... 12406	1065 R
7.	Wilson..... 12108	Neal..... 13379	1273 D
8.	Lawrence..... 14745	Morgan..... 10703	4042 R
9.	Robinson..... 14573	Morgan..... 13164	427 R
10.	Foster..... 14997	Sloane..... 14271	726 R
11.	Bundy..... 13267	Nash..... 10360	2907 R
12.	Taylor..... 16096	Hunt..... 13513	2583 R
13.	Marsh..... 12038	Southard..... 15109	2471 D
14.	Douglass..... 10025	Berry..... 13668	3643 D
15.	Sprague..... 12987	Hudson..... 11996	991 R
16.	Danford..... 14350	Norman..... 11052	3298 R
17.	Woodworth..... 15365	Brown..... 13106	2252 R
18.	Monroe..... 14662	Townshend..... 10229	4384 R
19.	Garfield..... 19189	Sutliff..... 5254	10955 R
20.	Parsons..... 13101	Chamberlain..... 16677	2724 D

Temperance candidates for members of Congress in Ohio received 1,342 votes.

INDIANA.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj.
1.	Heilman..... 10127	Niblack..... 19259	132 D
2.	Voglesong..... 13652	Wolfe..... 19336	5684 D
3.	Herrod..... 15039	Holman..... 16367	1328 D
4.	Wilson..... 14199	Gooding..... 14119	380 R
5.	Coburn..... 16794	Mowett..... 18901	759 R
6.	Hunter..... 18792	Voorhees..... 18135	657 R
7.	Cason..... 17927	Manson..... 17730	197 R
8.	Tyner..... 19737	Whitesides..... 16798	2939 R
9.	Blanks..... 17953	Neff..... 17862	91 D
10.	Saylor..... 17394	Long..... 15149	2185 R
11.	Packard..... 16813	Hendricks..... 15828	985 R
At Large.			
	Orth..... 188664	Kerr..... 188502	162 R
	W. Williams.. 188760	J. S. Williams. 188227	533 R

Registration in Brooklyn—Corrected Table—Increase of More Than Ten Thousand Since Last Year.

A few returns from remote and minor districts in Brooklyn were received, yesterday morning, too late to be included in the table published in the TIMES of Sunday. These additional districts increase the total registry slightly. The increase since last year amounts to over 10,000, the vote then being, in round numbers, about 60,000. The Democratic majority on the State ticket in Kings County, last Fall, was somewhere in the neighborhood of 8,000. This year's registration shows an increase in every Republican ward, amounting in the aggregate to about 9,000 votes, while in the improving Democratic wards the increase is but 3,000, from which must be deducted a decrease of 3,000 in four Democratic wards that have fallen off, leaving an actual increase of only about 1,000 votes in the entire batch of Democratic wards. The following is the corrected table of the registration Saturday, and on the three registering days previous. These figures are correct and the returns complete:

Ward.	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 26.	Tot'l.
First.....	358	480	3.0	2.3	1341
Second.....	556	479	398	362	1745
Third.....	1253	765	577	413	3105
Fourth.....	486	911	630	428	3518
Fifth.....	855	1124	774	620	3373
Sixth.....	1048	1548	1307	1019	4923
Seventh.....	885	1053	1096	732	4563
Eighth.....	450	685	549	466	2150
Ninth.....	6.8	975	721	560	2974
Tenth.....	1221	2257	1800	1277	6555
Eleventh.....	831	1463	924	665	3883
Twelfth.....	751	1013	816	823	3403
Thirteenth.....	609	1199	1157	776	3741
Fourteenth.....	730	998	1023	924	3675
Fifteenth.....	585	1029	1051	773	3438
Sixteenth.....	546	1109	1549	1545	4749
Seventeenth.....	495	987	1217	852	3551
Eighteenth.....	317	656	512	561	2046
Nineteenth.....	574	977	1028	895	3472
Twentieth.....	944	1491	974	701	4110
Twenty-first.....	977	1881	1837	1310	6005
Twenty-second.....	557	893	854	534	2843
Total.....	16744	24577	23065	16369	79841

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, Oct. 28.

Utica.....Hon. George S. Boutwell.
Newburg, (P. M.).....Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Hamilton, (p. M.).....Gov. Sidney Perham. Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Jamestown.....Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Dunkirk.....Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood.
Rome.....Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Ava.....Hon. Elias H. Roberts.
Middle Granville.....Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Port Jervis.....Hon. William Williams. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Glenham.....Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Avon.....Hon. James A. Briggs.
Washingtonville.....Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
West Stockholm.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Republican Head-quarters, Brooklyn.....Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Mexico.....Hon. William E. Lansing.
Rosendale.....Hon. George L. Maynard.
Kinderhook.....William H. Johnson.
Stanesburg.....Hon. Francis J. Silvester.
Lincoln Hall, 3d st. and 8th-av.....Willitt Denike, Jr. Charles H. Knox.
Crescent.....Hon. William A. Sackett.
Fort Mills.....Frederick G. Gedney.
Pound Ridge.....George W. Bungay.
Haverstraw.....Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Wheeler.....Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Plank Road.....W. F. Bement.
Bleecker.....Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Huron.....Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Glen Aubrey.....Hon. P. W. Hopkins. Major N. D. Moffitt.
Bleecker Buildings, N.Y.....Hon. Allard Anthony. Gen. J. M. Thayer.
Gallupsville.....Col. Anson S. Wood.
West Edmiston.....Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Weston.....Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
Newark, N. J.....Hon. Thomas D. Adams. Hon. A. X. Parker.
Potsdam Junction.....Hon. C. O. Tappan.
Hopkinton.....Hon. C. T. Hulburd.
Canton.....John L. Gilbert.
Woodsburg, Long Island.....W. T. B. Milliken.
Massena.....Geo. Z. Erwin.
Edwardsville.....T. H. Swift. R. G. Pettibone.
Ellenburg.....Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Piero.
Van Eltenville.....J. T. Davidson.
Belfast.....Gen. Jas. K. O'Beirne.
Wellsburg.....Seymour Dexter. Col. H. M. Smith.
Sackett's Harbor.....Charls R. Skinner. Watson M. Rogers.
Le Raysville.....Joseph Mullin, Jr. Edgar C. Emerson.
Great Bend.....Fred. Lansing. Charles H. Waltz.
Tremont.....Hon. A. W. Tenney.
South Butler.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Republican Head-quarters, Brooklyn.....Hon. George W. Horie.
East Glenville.....Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.....Hon. Robert Sewell. Gen. J. C. Jackson.
Sailwater Centre.....Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Mott's Corners.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Bainbridge.....Hon. E. H. Prindle.
Plymouth.....D. L. Atkins. J. J. Sayles.
Boyntonville.....John C. Greene.
Tonawanda.....Albert Haight. Thad. C. Davis.
Shepard's Settlement.....Harrison Hoyt.
South Apalachin.....Hon. Wm. Smyth. Lyman Settle.
Catlin Hill.....Harri-on Bostwick. Maj. H. H. Rouse.
Nos. 46 and 48 E. Honston-street, New-York.....Col. G. W. De Costa.
No. 79 Bank-street.....Nathaniel Appleton.
Dean's Corners.....G. L. Van Alsten. G. S. Batchelder.
Durham Village.....Joseph Halicck. John Sanderson.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Poughkeepsie.....Hon. George S. Boutwell.
Auburn, (P.M.).....Gen. Benj. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Lockport.....Hon. John Sherman.
Medina.....Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood.
Waverley.....Hon. William Williams. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Olean.....Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Cazenovia.....Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Bainbridge.....Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Prospect.....Hon. Elis H. Roberts.
Richford.....Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Castleton.....Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Northport.....Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Tully.....Hon. R. H. Duell. W. J. Wallace.
Clyde.....Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Norfolk.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Parish.....Hon. William E. Lansing.
Kerhonkson.....Hon. George L. Maynard.
Riverhead.....Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Wallabout.....Hon. James A. Bruges.
Richmondville.....Col. Anson S. Wood. John F. Hazleton.
Jamaica.....Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Bainbridge.....Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Brewster's.....W. T. B. Milliken.
Mt. Kisco.....Hon. James R. Angell. O. H. Miller.
Reynoldsville.....Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
South Rutland.....Frederick G. Gedney.
Towiesville.....Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Bellevville.....W. F. Bement.
Mount Vernon.....Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Pope's Mills.....R. G. Pettibone.
Depeyster's.....Hon. Stillman Foote.
Russell.....Col. J. Gilbert.
Louisville Landing.....J. R. Brinkerhoff.
Champlain.....Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Monticello.....Hon. Allard Anthony.
Bay Ridge.....Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Doe's Corners.....J. S. D'Amoreaux. David F. Ritchie.
Big Flats.....Seymour Dexter. John T. Davidson.
Angelica.....Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
Sterlingville.....R. G. Pettibone. Joseph Mullin, Jr.
Ilion.....Major J. C. F. Beyland. Hon. Matthew Hale.
Coeymans.....Grenville Tremaine. A. B. Voorhees. Hon. G. N. Kennedy. Hon. Charles Foster.
Afton.....James W. Glover.
Guilford.....Hon. E. H. Prindle.
Pitcher.....H. M. Aylesworth.
East Pharsalia.....D. L. Atkins. J. J. Sayles.
South Plymouth.....R. A. Stanton. J. W. Church.
Brevoort Hall, 54th-st and 3d-av.....Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Hon. Abram Wakeman. Major Willard Ballard.
West Brighton, S. I.....Horatio Russell. Col. W. C. Holbrook.
Rockville Centre.....Willitt Denike, Jr.
Ninth Ward, Brooklyn.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Hart's Falls.....Hon. George W. Horie.
Marietta.....Hon. F. A. Lyman. A. J. Northrup.
Wilseyville.....Lyman Settle. Dr. E. L. Lyon. W. Smyth.
Gibson Corners.....W. H. Blair. Hon. G. G. Hoskins.
Perry.....Hon. Byron Healy.
Varysburg.....John Sanderson. C. Whitaker.
Prattsville.....Hon. S. B. Cole. Col. J. G. McNutt. H. E. Abell.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Cooper Institute, New-York.....Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell. Hon. James G. Blaine.
Syracuse.....Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Richard Crowley.
Batavia, (P. M.).....Hon. Geo. G. Hoskins.
Batavia, (Evening).....Hon. John Sherman.
Herkimer.....Gen. John C. Caldwell. Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Watkins, (P. M.).....Frederick G. Gedney. Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick. Gen. B. F. Butler. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Elmira.....Hon. Henry Smith. Hon. D. G. Fort. Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood. Gen. B. F. Bruce. Gen. E. Delafield Smith.
Oswego.....Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. Gen. Benj. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Brockport.....Hon. Sherman Rogers. Hon. Wm. Richardson. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Owego.....Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Riverhead.....Gen. John M. Thayer.
Cortlandt.....Hon. William Williams.
Katonah.....Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Greene.....Hon. Allard Anthony.
Aurora.....Hon. H. V. Howland.
Weedsport.....Hon. Seth L. Milliken. Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Havana, (Evening).....Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
Randolph.....Hon. James A. Briggs.
White Plains.....W. T. B. Milliken. Rev. L. H. King.
Bedford, (P.M. and Evening).....Gen. J. S. Catlin. Hon. J. G. Sawyer.
Pulaski.....Hon. D. J. Mitchell.
Cincinnatus.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Mamaroneck.....Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Rogersville.....Gen. T. M. Hite.
Pratt's Mills.....Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
Amody.....Hon. Wm. E. Lansing.
Catskill.....Hon. Francis Silvester. Gen. R. G. Jones.
Mechanics' Hall, Utica.....Rev. H. Humphreys. J. W. Jones.
Ox Bow.....Fred. Lansing. Charles H. Waltz.
Brunswick.....Hon. George W. Horie. Joseph Mullin, Jr.
Plessis.....Hon. Watson M. Rogers. Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Shingle Creek.....Charles R. Skinner.
Parishville.....Col. A. D. Shaw.
Stone Ridge.....Hon. G. L. Maynard.
West Glenville.....Col. Austin A. Yates.
Jefferson.....Col. Anson S. Wood.
Otego.....Hon. H. R.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Oct. 26, no sales were made, and business for the week closes with an exceedingly dull market. During the entire week but little activity has been evinced, and for this season of the year, the sales made are not only few, but unnoteworthy. The public auctions held at the Exchange, since our last report, have been wanting in interest, and the only one attracting special attention was that conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., on Thursday, Oct. 24, at which thirty-six villa plots, located on Fordham Heights, Westchester County, containing about 135 City lots, were sold for $47,136, an average of about $350 per lot. The property was considered cheap. The total value of City real estate, sold at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 26, amounts to only $177,825, as against the sum of $316 845, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, Oct. 19. All the sales made have been consummated under Court orders, the public auctions otherwise proposed having been failures. In suburban property no auctions have been held, the sale at Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, having been stopped, owing to arrangements in progress for the sale of the lots advertised at private contract. The suburban auction business may be now said to be closed, and nothing further will be attempted in this line until next Spring. The interest of investors will therefore be confined to the Exchange auctions, and after the election we may look for greater activity, as several important auctions are already set down for November, which, should they result favorably, an influence will be exerted that will have a good effect upon the market generally.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the auctions thus far announced are few, and in no instance does the property to be sold call for special mention. The following is a list of the proposed transactions:

Today, Monday, Oct. 28.—Joseph McGuire will offer at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court decree in foreclosure, Frederick C. White, Esq., referee, eight lots, together forming a plot in size 200 by 99.11, situate on the north side of Ore Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of the King's Bridge Road, or Bushwick Hill.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, will sell one lot, 25.6 by 100.8, on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street 184.5 feet east of Fourth-avenue; also, under a similar order, F. S. Oliver, Esq., referee, one lot, same size, adjoining above, 210 feet east of Fourth-avenue; upon this property are two small frame houses.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.—A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, at the Exchange, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, will offer at auction the premises known as Nos. 10 and 12 Marion-street, west side, 168.9 feet north of Broome-street, embracing two lots, one 25.7 by 40, and the other 24.2 by 40.3, with buildings thereon; also, one lot, 17 by 102.2, on the south side of East Eighty-third-street, 254.2 feet east of Third-avenue. Joseph McGuire will also sell at the Exchange, on Wednesday, under a similar Court order, John K. Goldsmith, Esq., referee, one lot, 20 by 100.11, on the north side of East One Hundred and Fifth-street, 380 feet east of second-avenue.

Thursday, Oct. 31.—James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., referee, will dispose of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 335 West Twenty-eighth street, north side, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9 and the use of two brown-stone houses and lots adjoining, known as Nos. 333 and 333½ west Twenty-eighth-street, lots each 12.6 by 98.9. Goodenough & Weber, at another adjourned sale, under the direction of Alfred Sche, Esq., referee, will offer at auction two houses and lots, situate on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, the lots together forming a plot 50 by 100. The adjourned legal sale, under the direction of Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, Winans, Sand & Garrettson, auctioneers, of the block of thirty-eight lots, bounded by Second and Third avenues, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets, is also again set down for Thursday; but the property, it is not expected, will be sold, as the suit involving its disposition will probably be settled.

Friday Nov. 1.—Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry It. Beeckman, Esq., referee, at the Exchange, will offer one lot on the west side of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, 160 feet west of Seventh-avenue. Lot, 20 by 99.11.

Saturday Nov. 2.—James M. Miller, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Phelps, Esq., referee, will offer at public auction, at the Exchange, six houses and lots, three each on West Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, respectively, (rear adjoining) 225 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 75 by 200.10.

This transaction will close the business of the week.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 25.

26th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x98.9, 2 hs. and ls.	$20,000
43d-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17x100.4, husband to wife	16,000
67th-st., n. s., 250 e. of 8th-av., 75x191.9, irregular contract	37,000
64th-st., n. s., 417 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	38,000
21st-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19x100.5	22,000
Same property sold again	23,500
21st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l., foreclosure mortgages $22,815	11,500
74th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	3,750
120th-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10, h. and l	9,500
141st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x99.11; 140th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x99.11, mortgage $7,500, foreclosure	9,100
Madison-av., e. s., 82.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 20x80	40,000
Vermilyea-av., n. w. corner Hawthorne-st., 100x100	2,800
2d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x100, to G. G.	24,500
4th-av., n. w. corner 120th-st., th. n. 51.10 ft., th. s. w. and irregular 163 ft. to point 25 ft. n. of 122th-st., and 145 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., th. s. 25 ft. to 120th-st. and th. e. 145 ft.; foreclosure	5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES FOR SALE and to let, on 5th, Madison, Park and Lexington av., and 42d, 57th and 125th-sts. Call at 1 Pine-st. City prices, $10,000 to $200,000. Rentals $1,200 to $10,000. Also, desirable property to exchange.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

NO. 367 LEXINGTON-AV.—FOR SALE with immediate possession, will be sold the furniture; any one wanting a house in perfect order in a pleasant location would do well to take an order to see it before hiring a furnished house; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, No. 243 and 245 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 20x50x100.5. Inquire on premises.
JAMES HENDERSON, No. 222 7th-av.

MANHATTAN MARKET.—FOR SALE on a corner, plot 150 feet on 11th-av. by 100 feet on the street; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, 25 BY 100, IN A select locality, near Prospect Park, all on the grade of the streets, at $450 each. $50 cash, $10 monthly payments; a first-rate investment, and better than money in the bank. Apply to ALEX. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—TEN Lots, each 22 by 100 feet, on 7th and 8th sts., east of 5th-av., Brooklyn; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to J. C. BRAUTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

Offer for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses, lots and land by the acre. Apply to A. D. Hope, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FOR SALE CHEAP,
THE CITY HOTEL PROPERTY,
a four-story brick building, 40x72, containing forty-four rooms; within one block of depot. Apply at First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

WYOMING, N. J.—THE NEW CITY, BE-tween Maple Wood and Millburn, on Morris and Essex Railroad; West Shore Railroad passes property; depot on property; plots, 50x150; streets and avenues all graded; on slope of beautiful Orange Mountain; lots for sale reasonable and very easy terms at Wyoming Company's office, No. 8 Pine-st.
O. H. PIERSON, Agent.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF THIRTY-SIX TO forty acres of land, in Westfarms; also, about forty acres meadow-land, with water-right, on Clausson Neck, about ten miles from City Hall, and about the same distance as from Washington; well adapted for dividing into suburban lots. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—MAGNIFICENT country residence: sixty acres; near depot; stream, woodland, fruited, good house, tenant-house, farm stables, everything complete, at a great bargain. Country-seats and farms of all kinds for sale at Summit, Chatham and Madison; $2,500 to $40,000.
CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM New-York.—Offered at reduced rates to close sale, with steamed and hot-water heat, in the growing town; high ground, and only a few steps from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Apply to J. RIERA, owner, or to A. GRACIE, Agent.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let by season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANK-RUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.
Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 45 Leonard-st., New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—STORE TO LET FOR the holiday season; rent low; suitable for toys and fancy goods. Apply in the store, 1,257 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.—To let, an office, furnished or unfurnished, with use of parlor, in modern built house. 21 East 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house in Plainfield, N. J.; gas, water and all modern improvements; lot 85 by 300 feet, with barn, stable and hennery in the rear. Apply at No. 199 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE AND A half year, a first-class four-story English-basement brown-stone house in East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT near Brick Church Depot, Orange—Twelve rooms, all improvements, first class. Address S. M. LONG, adjoining Brick Church Station.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; a very desirable small house; will be rented for year or the Winter. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest investments upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CHOICE TEN PER CENT. BONDS
and
NEW-YORK TOWN SEVEN PER CENTS.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,389,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $683,213.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by
MITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
20,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
EAGLE GAS COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
AT 85.

These Bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole property of the Company, and by letters patent, duly registered in Washington, have five years to run, and bear interest at 7 per cent., payable April and October. A limited amount will be sold only. Apply to
PARKER & MACKIN, Bankers.
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY STOCKS.

(7s) Sevens, New-York, due 1887.
(7s) Sevens, Jersey City, *Water Loan*, due 1902.
(7s) New-York, *Estate*, Bounty, due 1877.
(8s) Eights, Mobile City,
(*Old Bonds*,) due 1874 to 1880.
GEO. K. SISTARE.
No. 24 Nassau-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership this day under the name of
VAN DYCK & WILLIAMS,
for the transaction of a
COMMISSION BUSINESS
in stocks, bonds, and gold, at No. 68 Exchange-place.
A. V. B. VAN DYCK.
WM. B. WILLIAMS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL LAND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed in the general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

CAPITALIST WANTED TO CARRY FOR twelve months 100 or 200 shares of a valuable manufacturing stock, worth now $100 a share, and which promises to be worth double within a year; the directors are well-known responsible men; first-class references and a liberal commission will be given. Address E. J., No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 25.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New st.
Investment securities a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Short Central Trunk Route,

This road has been in operation from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, for two years. **Its earnings have rapidly increased, and are now at a rate sufficient to pay all current expenses, interest on all its Bonded Indebtedness, including that made for its Extension, and, in addition, a dividend upon its Stock.**

The Extension is 217 miles in length, and connects Champaign with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. It passes through a well-developed part of the State of Illinois, abounding in resources for a great business, and it must in a short time equal in receipts the other part of the Road with which it is consolidated, making a total line of 420 miles. Intimate western connections make this route the most direct between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The entire road traverses a very fertile region, and **possesses the best subsidy a road can have, viz.: IMMENSE BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY AT COMMAND.**

Under a fair valuation, the property of the older part of the road, **above prior obligations**, is fully equal in amount to the Bonds now issued, which are further and completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, one-half of which is near completion, and the remainder will be finished early in 1873.

The Bonds are **Seven Per Cent. Gold, $1,000** each, convertible into stock at par at the option of the owner, and may be registered without charge. **PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST** in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

We recommend the Bonds to all classes of investors as an undoubted security.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF $2 PER SHARE on the Preferred Capital Stock of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company has been declared payable, in accordance with the terms of the resolutions of the Board of Directors, passed this day, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 15th November, proximo, to the stockholders of record at close of transfer books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st November and reopened on the 16th same.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready Nov. 1.

The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed Oct. 30, and reopened Nov. 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst., has been declared payable to stockholders on and after 1st of November next, at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st. The transfer-books will be closed 21st inst., and reopen 2d November. By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of tax on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo. By order
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21, 1872.
The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1872, of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS of this Company will be paid on after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has this day been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., ROOM No. 3,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1872.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent. in GOLD has been declared, payable 1st November next. The transfer-books will be closed Oct. 25 to Nov. 1.
E. F. HATFIELD, Jr., Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 27, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1872, on the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER,
State Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railway first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Forty Cents per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE and the SECOND MORTGAGE 7 per cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND DIEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Oct. 18, 1872.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Oct. 16, 1872.
CENTRAL CORAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DENVER AND Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid, on and after that date, at office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
THE COUPONS OF THE PORT ROYAL Railroad Bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of the Company as maturity.
R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st of November.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

MORNING GLORY STOVES AND PARLOR HEATERS.
E. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st. A full assortment of ranges, cooking, and parlor, office and store stoves, &c.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES

SPECIAL NOTICE.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

1,000 dozen Kid Gloves at 55 cents pair, colors and qualities magnificent.
1,000 dozen two-buttons, 75 cents pair.
1,000 dozen two-buttons, Albert stitch, $1 pair.
1,000 dozen three, four, five and six buttons cheap.
1,000 dozen various manufacturers, comprising Alexandre's, Perinots, Boum, and other popular brands, clearing at $1 the pair.
Cheapest offering of Gloves yet made.
Gents' Kid Glove, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 pair.
ALL WARRANTED.
Full line of our Edward Glove, $1 25 pair, two buttons.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

CLOAKS!

On TUESDAY, Oct. 29, we will offer an elegant assortment of Cloaks, in which will be found the following:

Cape Basques, with postilion back; Cape Sacques, with or without hoods; Cape Sacques, with fur trimmings, very rich; Sacques and Basques in Velvet Beaver, Beaver, Velvets, and fine cloths of every desirable shade and color, both plain and embroidered; Talmas, in all styles; the "Dolman" Sacque, a great favorite; Postilion Basques, with sleeve-cape; Opera Cloaks in Cashmere and Silk, and a general assortment of Capes, Basques, Sacques, &c., &c., both imported and of our own manufacture. The "Lord & Taylor" Jacket, in different styles, from $20 upward. Cheap Sacques, Basques and Jackets, from $4 upward. Also, English and American Water-proof Cloth Cloaks, in six different styles, at reasonable prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

AT KINZEY'S.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK,
LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS TO SELECT FROM IN AMERICA.
NOVELTIES, OUR OWN IMPORTATION, ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN MARKETS.
ALSO, BARGAINS FROM AUCTION, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

TODAY,

GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORED, 15c., 20c., 25c. and 31c.
SASH RIBBONS, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c. AND $1, CHEAP.
COLORED RIBBON VELVETS, 25c. ON THE DOLLAR.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS

CLOSING OUT AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 UP.
EXAMINE OUR TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT.
NEW FALL STYLES ALL READY.

LARGEST STOCK OF UNTRIMMED HATS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM, IN STRAW-FELTS, PLUSH, REAL FELTS, CLOTH FELTS, AND VELVETS, AT 25c., AT 50c., AT 75c., AT $1, AT $1 25, AT $1 50 UP.
ALL OF THE NEWEST SHAPES.

BARGAINS IN FURS

FOR LADIES AND MISSES!!
FULL STOCK OF INFANTS' AND LADIES' CLOAKS, UNDER-GARMENTS AND SACKS. EXAMINE.
WORSTED GOODS, KNITTED AND WOVEN. NEARLY HALF-PRICE.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 PER YARD.

BARGAINS. EXAMINE.

DOLLAR AND HALF VELVETEENS FOR 80c. PER YARD.
TWO DOLLAR VELVETEENS FOR $1 PER YARD.
THESE TWO LINES CONSIST OF COLORS AND BLACKS, WORTHY ESPECIAL ATTENTION.
SILK FRINGES AT 5c., 25c., 38c., 50c. BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, PASSEMENTERIE, GIMPS, AND NEW REAL LACES, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES AND COLLARS, &c., &c.

TEN THOUSAND SCARFS AND BOWS, ALL SILK, AT 25c. EACH.
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR AND DRAWERS CHEAP.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT.

JET ORNAMENTS. JET ORNAMENTS.
OVER 500 NEW STYLES
JEWELRY. IMMENSE VARIETY. SEE THE PRICES.

HAIR GOODS A SPECIALTY.

WORSTED PATTERNS AND EMBROIDERIES, LARGE VARIETY.
COMBS, BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS.
EUROPEAN SOAPS, OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 58c., 65c., 75c., 95c., $1 UP.
TEN THOUSAND OTHER VARIETIES WILL BE FOUND IN OUR
CURIOSITY ROOM.
CORSETS, 65c., 75c., 85c., 94c., $1, $1 20 UP.
HOOP-SKIRTS AND PANIER BUSTLES FROM 19c. UP.
DOLLS OF WAX, WORSTED AND RUBBER TOYS AND FANCY GOODS GOODS.
EXAMINE—CURIOSITY ROOM.
100 CARTONS OF IMPORTED FLOWERS, OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES READY—TODAY.

E. Ridley & Son;

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers and others. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: W. H. Lyon & Co., fancy goods, No. 488 Broadway; James E. Hedges, Esq., boots and shoes, No. 472 Broadway; and other leading houses. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 93 Broadway

DRY GOODS.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
offers the following

BARGAINS

just received from auction:

BLACK SILK VELVETS, 28 inches wide, for Cloaks, only $6 25, $5 75, $6 50, $7, and $8 per yard.

FRENCH CASHMERES, Cloth Shades, all wool, 45 inches wide, and extra heavy, only $1, worth $1 50.

FRENCH SATINES and SERGES, all wool, cloth colors, for suits, at 45c., 48c., 50c., 55c., and 60c. per yard.

PLAIN POPLINS, new colors, double width, for suits, at 31 40c., 35c., 40c., and 44c.

SILK VELOURS, CLOTH SHADES, 28 inches wide, very fashionable for suits, only 90c., worth $1 25.

OTTOMAN STRIPE SHAWLS, beautiful styles, at $2, $3 50, $4, $4 50 and $5, exceedingly cheap.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS at 50c. and upward.

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS at 25c. and upward.

Together with large lots of other desirable goods received daily from auction and other forced sales.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

ALPACAS.

ALPACAS.

Extraordinary Reduction in Splendid Black Alpacas, 50c.; former price 80c.

JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William W. Wright.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Fordyce L. Lafil n.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the State at large.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City lying east of Third avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and that portion of the Twenty-first Ward of said City lying west of Third-avenue.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States, for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Also to be elected for said City and County:

Twenty-six (24) Members of Assembly.
A Mayor, in the place of A. Oakey Hall.
A District-Attorney, in the place of Samuel B. Garvin.
A City Judge, in the place of Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.
A Coroner, in the place of William Schirmer.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of William H. Leonard, appointed in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned.
A Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn, deceased.
Fifteen (15) Aldermen.
Twenty-one (21) Assistant Aldermen.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapters 700 and 757, laws of 1872, herewith printed, as to their duties under said acts:

CHAP. 700.

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals, which deficiencies and indebtedness have been changed into liabilities for money borrowed to pay them, or into certificates of indebtedness on which the State is now paying interest, and to pay the floating indebtedness of the State, and the estimated liabilities for the present fiscal year not yet provided for by law, and to raise money therefor, by an issue of the bonds of the State, and to provide for submitting the question thereon to the People.

PASSED May 15, 1872; three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New-York,

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
India	Nov. 2	Trinacria	Nov. 6
California	Nov. 9	Iowa	Nov. 20
Australia	Nov. 16	Caledonia	Dec. 4
Victoria	Nov. 23	Trinacria	Dec. 18
Europa	Nov. 30	Iowa	Jan. 1
Anglia	Dec. 7	Caledonia	Jan. 15

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday. Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday. Nov. 9, at 12 M.
CANADA, WORTMAN.....Saturday. Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday. Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday. Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Thursday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3:30 P.M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG... Wed'sday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P.M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Scotia	Wed'sday, Oct. 30	Algeria	Sat'day, Nov. 2
Java	Wed'sday, Nov. 6	Pultusa	Sat'day, Nov. 9
Calabria	Wed'sday Nov. 13	Olympus	Sat'day, Nov. 16
Russia	Wed'sday, Nov. 20	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Nov. 23
Cuba	Wed'sday, Nov. 27	Batavia	Sat'day, Nov. 30

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P.M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 4:30 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 tons

The first steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin.....33 currency
Steerage.....20 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 21 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Nov. 7, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Nov. 16
VILLE DE PARIS...DURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jos. PRICE..Nov. 20, at 9½ A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Nov. 27, at 3½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 4, at 8½ A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel,

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ZAMBESI, STAMPER.....Tuesday, Oct. 29
ARRAGON, WESTERN.....Saturday, Nov. 2
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, Nov. 30

Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Oct. 29.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Oct. 31.
CHEAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Nov. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and stored at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 14 North River, at 5 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 10th 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

NOTE.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 30.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement or sailing day. Steamer RISING STAR will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Friday, Nov. 1.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
HERMANCE, Capt. WEBB.....Jan. 23, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, via Nassau, Nov. 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 14.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 North River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Tues., Oct. 29
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..Tues., Nov. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)Tues., Nov. 12
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Mon., Nov. 18

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st. corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th st, will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose.
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 55D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y

Madame da SILVA
AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(Formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMANN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON.
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Messrs. Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMily boarding school for boys. Sarah Amboy, N. J. Terms $200 to $250 per year.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE for boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIELDS, M. A., Principal.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, 136 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics, Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 157 East 55th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Nov. 4.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union. Circulars, with full particulars at office. J. S. COE, Director.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

AARON BAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1,397 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept 17.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly. Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1820,

No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.

Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LADIES' MORNING LECTURE CLASSES,
No. 31 West 40th-st.
Organized by Miss COMSTOCK to meet the desire for special culture.

Subjects:
Germany, its History and Literature.....Miss MCINTOSH.
History and Development of Art..Mr. WM. H. GOODYEAR.
Natural Science, Illustrated.....Prof. A. J. EBELL, Ph. B., M. D.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

For circulars apply to Miss Comstock, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.; at Scribner's, Appleton's, Lockwood's, &c.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal,
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, will re-open OCTOBER 2ND. PERMANENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 42D-ST., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, is the only school in the place where French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; rooms and all comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Lontrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen. No. 37 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. E. FEZANDIE.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, September 30th, sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

A LADY OF LONG AND SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching the higher English branches and Latin, desires a few more pupils at their residence; references unexceptionable. Address TEACHER, No. 135 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires employment; prepares for college, (English or American) City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting at her studio, or their residences. Address Miss H., Box No. 1,122 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess; reference given. Address Post-office Box No. 812 Albany, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—D. LAWRENCE CLARK, plaintiff, against EMELINE SMITH, widow of Richard Smith, deceased, Ebenezer H. Brown, Ruth Mesick, Angelina Taylor, Richard Mesick, John Mesick, William S. Mesick and Maria Mesick, his wife, Alice Smith, Jeremiah Mesick, William Mesick, Polly Mesick, Frederic Mesick, Henry Mesick, Henry J. Mesick, Josephine Ayres, Allen Smith, Almira G. Mitchell, Maria L. F. Smith, Alonzo D. Smith and Delia Smith, his wife, Hiram C. Smith and Rhonda M. Smith, his wife, Ella Cora Reed, Henry K. Ronk, Samuel V. Ronk, Benjamin F. Van Valkenburgh, Edward M. Hartshorne, Alexander Brand, defendants.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1872, and a copy of which complaint is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 22, 1872. KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
07-law6w*M* No. 74 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchant's Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, (through Minturn, Williams & Co., Auctioneers,) seventy of the bonds of the Lake Shore and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to cover the lands, canal, franchise and personal property in Michigan therein described, and bearing date July 1st, 1870, made by said Company to Charles L. Frost, Trustee, duly recorded. And the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell, separately, at the same time and place, and by the same auctioneers, the following bonds, for cash, one hundred and forty other such bonds, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which one hundred and forty bonds were issued up the security of the same trust deed. Any further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.—Dated Oct. 19, 1872. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver, Ocean National Bank.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Rensselaer.—INEZ E. MCCOY against JAMES LUTHER MCCOY.—Summons for Relief—Complaint filed.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Rensselaer on the 11th day of October, 1872, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at the city of Troy, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. And if you shall fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Supreme Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. TOWNSENDS & BROWNE,
o14-law5w*M* Of Troy, N. Y., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE DISEASE.
The best external remedy is WALKER'S WHITE OILS. No. 11 James-slip, New-York.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.—MADE horse blankets, white blankets, fur and plush blankets, army pants and coats; "reduced prices." No. 103 Chambers-st., near Church.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
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MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

BOARDERS WANTED—49TH-ST. NEAR 8th-av; brown-stone house; second floor front and hall rooms connecting; modern improvements; rare opportunity for a quiet, refined home; unexceptionable references required. Address REFINEMENT No. 57 Leonard-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS, OCcupying their own house, will let a well-furnished second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; private bath-room, closets, &c.; references given and required. Call on Monday or Tuesday at No. 153 East 49th-st.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.
HOWE & C. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

CHOICE ROOM AND EXCELLENT board can be had in a newly and elegantly-furnished house, a few doors from 5th-av.; references exchanged. Apply to or address E. J. R., No. 15 East 46th-st.

FIFTH-AV. APARTMENTS, CORNER 31ST-st.—The second floor, six rooms completely furnished, with private table, to a small family.
Apply to the owner and occupant,
No. 299 5th-av.

SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE FAMILY—Large spacious rooms, newly carpeted and well furnished; hot and cold water, ample pantries, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; references. No. 61 West 38th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING AN elegant house, No. 53 West 33d-st., would let, with board, handsomely-furnished second floor, front; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED,—THREE Brooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; central location, near New-York Hotel; day boarders taken, $4 per week; first class; No. 17 Waverley-place.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in first-class private family; private. Address SOUTHERN, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 541½ West 32d-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen only, or a party of gentlemen; every convenience, gas, bath, &c.; home comforts; references required. No. 21 East 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO rent two or three rooms with first-class board, to adults; house and location unexceptionable. No. 32 West 19th-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., N&R BROAD-WAY—Rooms to let, with board, on second and third floors; handsomely furnished; references. Apply at No. 115 West 43d-st.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second or third floors, in private family, with good board; terms moderate; also, a hall bedroom. No. 220 West 48th-st.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, CONSISTING of four rooms, pantries, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table and attendance, on moderate terms; references. No. 37 West 30th-st.

NO. 341 5TH-AV.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, newly and handsomely furnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to let, without board; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY-furnished, with board; also, hall-room for single gentleman; house strictly first-class in all its appointments. No. 117 East 34th-st.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, on second floor; also, fourth story, front, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 East 21st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL, LET A furnished, with or without board, a nice English basement parlor floor; also one or two other rooms; references. No. 256 West 24th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 43D-ST.—HANDSOME back parlor; also rooms for single gentleman, with first-class board; elegant house, near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH BOARD —Two handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, and one on third. No. 7 West 45th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished rooms for a party of gentlemen or a small family, without children, with or without private table. No. 122 Madison-av.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, southern exposure, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 167 West 34th-st.

NO. 60 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rooms to let singly or in suites in the above elegant house, lately put in complete order; furnished or unfurnished.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor floor, three rooms, with or without table; three rooms, second floor, with board; bath to each.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR, with private table, bath-room and closets; adults preferred; references exchanged. No. 5 East 30

THE MAYORALTY.

Complete Canvass of the City by Our Own Reporters.

Drift of Public Sentiment in the Several Wards.

The Germans for Havemeyer and the Irish for O'Brien.

Lawrence, the Tammany Candidate, Third in the Race.

Probable Success of the Republican-Reform Nominee.

In order to ascertain as near as possible the feeling in the different Wards of this City on the Mayoralty question, we have had the island thoroughly canvassed by a select corps of our own reporters. Their reports, herewith appended, will be found interesting, and we believe they give a fair idea of the present strength of the several candidates in the field.

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward, bounded by the North and East Rivers on each side, and embracing that portion of the City below Liberty-street, will give Lawrence, the Tammany candidate, a majority of about 1,000. The balance of power is wielded by John Fox and Judge Hogan. Nicholas Muller, Ex-Coroner Flynn, and John Moore are the adherents of O'Brien. The Ward has a large Irish vote, which is in the greater part controlled by Fox, while the sailor and emigrant boarding-houses over which Muller and Moore hold sway, do not count up a formidable array of voters. Moore, Muller, and Flynn seem to be only beginning their canvass now, while their opponents have been working like beavers for the last month.

SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward is bounded by Liberty-street, Broadway, Park-row, Spruce-street, Ferry-street, Peek-slip, and the East River. It will give a very small majority, probably fifty, for Lawrence. The vote is principally composed of janitors and persons living in a few boarding and tenement houses in the precinct, and is almost wholly Democratic.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward, embracing that portion of the City bounded by Broadway, Liberty and Reade streets to the North River, will in all probability give a majority of from 50 to 150 for Lawrence. The smallness of the majority will be attributable solely to the efforts of the Republicans in the Ward, who will poll their full vote solid for Havemeyer. In fact, the influence of the present Assemblyman, James Healy, who last election carried the Assembly District by 1,200 majority, and which is now stronger than then, will suffice to defeat O'Brien.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward embraces all of that district lying between Spruce and Ferry streets on the south, and Catharine-street on the north, running up from the East River to Chatham-street and Printing-house-square. From the present political aspect of the Ward, James O'Brien will have a majority for Mayor. He is supported by Alderman Thomas Coman, while Lawrence, the Tammany candidate, has for his partisans Billy Walsh, a brother of Fatty Walsh, besides Jeremiah Murphy and others of that ilk. The legal vote of the Ward is about 3,200, not more. Under the old Tammany machinery the Ward has resulted in a total vote of 5,600; it will not do so at the ensuing election. There is a Republican vote of about 600 solid for Grant, Wilson and Dix, but of whom the Irish portion, numbering about 250, will vote for O'Brien. The Tammany ticket will suffer heavily from the enforcement of the new Election law, the loss of fraudulent naturalization papers, and the fact that under the old régime the sailor boarding-houses turned out at least 300 illegal votes of sailors, who will not vote this time. Again, a large number of the Irish Tammany voters will not support Lawrence in preference to O'Brien, and when to this is added the fact that Walsh, except from his connection with Sheriff Matt. Brennan, has no great individual strength in the Ward, it is but fair to presume that O'Brien will carry it.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward lies between Broadway and the North River, and is bounded on the south by Reade-street and on the north by Canal. In this Ward the contest for the Mayoralty will be close, with the probability of O'Brien having a majority of 100 or 200. The German vote is solid for Havemeyer, and when added to the usual Republican vote, (about 600,) will draw off enough from the Democratic Tammany vote, out of the 3,200 legal votes in the Ward, to leave the chances in O'Brien's favor.

SIXTH WARD.

This Ward is bounded by Chambers-street and Tryon-row on the south, by Chatham-street and the Bowery as far as Canal on the east, by Canal on the north, and Broadway on the west. The Sixth Ward will also go for O'Brien by a small majority. The question is not one of the Mayoralty, but of the members of Assembly for the district. James Dunphy against Denis Burns, the member from Sligo, Justice Dowling supporting Dunphy, while Sheriff Brennan lends his influence to Burns. As in the Fourth Ward, the loss of repeaters will cause a large falling off in the Tammany vote, and the little Republican vote will divide the ticket so as to materially favor O'Brien having an increased majority. The residing classes of the ward, Italian organ-grinders and other naturalized citizens, who control the vote, seem in favor of Mr. O'Brien, and a large portion of the Irish vote, which predominates, is for him. Leaving out the question of the fight between the local politicians, the general impression is that under any auspices Mr. O'Brien's strength is far beyond that of any other candidate opposed to him.

SEVENTH WARD.

This Ward lies between the East River and Division-street, and is bounded on the north by Grand-street, and on the south by Catharine. The vote is divided between Lawrence and O'Brien nearly equally, it being expected that each candidate will carry about 2,500 out of the 4,000 or 5,000 votes that the Ward will poll. It is estimated that Havemeyer will poll from 1,200 to 1,500 votes, and the small remainder may be cast for either of the other candidates. The O'Brien interest is supported by Bagley, Coroner Keenan, John Galvin, and Bryan Reilly, all of whom have heretofore been identified strongly with Tammany. The principal supporters of Lawrence are Shandley and Blair, who are making strong efforts to bring out the whole vote of the Ward.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward is bounded on the south by Canal-street, on the east by Broadway, on the north by Houston, and on the west by the North River. Havemeyer, as matters now stand, will have a majority of from 300 to 400 in the Ward. The two prominent Democratic officials are fighting tooth and nail against each other—Senator Mike Norton to secure the member of Assembly for the district, and Police Justice Cox to defeat Norton. In their anxiety to cook each other's political goose, they have not pronounced in favor of any candidate for Mayor. Theodore Allen, with Pete Mitchell, controlled the Apollo Hall Committee of the Ward, which favored James O'Brien. Allen, finding that Mitchell had sold out to Tammany for the Tammany Assistant District-Attorneyship, smashed up the Apollo Hall General Committee, and out of eighty-four delegates, took sixty with him to the Republican camp. The negro vote of the Ward numbers 1,000, who are solid for Havemeyer, as are also the majority of the German voters. The regular white Republican vote, added to this, will give Havemeyer a decided majority.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward is bounded north by West Fourteenth-street, south by West Houston-street, east by Sixth-avenue, Bleecker, Carmine, and Macdougal streets, and west by the Hudson River. Much general interest in the result of the balloting on the 5th prox. is manifested in the Ward, and as the day upon which the issue will be determined approaches enthusiasm increases. The head quarters of the local Republicans is at Jefferson House, at the corner of Hudson and Charles streets, and here the situation is daily and nightly canvassed. The adherents of O'Brien are emphatic in their claims of his victory, and are working energetically in his behalf. They assert that he will poll a very large vote, and will assuredly succeed in taking a large majority. On the other hand, the friends and supporters of Havemeyer claim the Ward in large numbers. The Ward only differs in a political sense from most all others. It is very clear of the professional element, and a great majority of its residents are moneyed men, who do much toward making up the taxes, and who have, therefore, a decided interest in reform. Large numbers of these voters firmly support Mr. Havemeyer, and will lend him all the aid they can command.

TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward is bounded by Division-street on the south, Norfolk-street on the east, Rivington-street on the north, and the Bowery on the west. The voters in this Ward are mainly Germans, and they will give from 5,000 to 6,000 votes. The feeling of the citizens is mostly in favor of Havemeyer, but the supporters of O'Brien being partially allied with the Germans, and Apollo Hall having nominated C. Gussman for Alderman, that may have the effect of drawing off a few of the votes. As the feeling of the people now stands, this Ward will give from 2,500 to 3,000 for Havemeyer, from 800 to 1,000 for O'Brien, and about 1,500 for Lawrence, who is supported by Judge Scott, Warden Tracy, Ed. Knight, and others. A small balance remains of the votes that may be changed either way by local influences, without regard to the general issue.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Eleventh Ward has Rivington-street on the south, the East River on the east, East Fourteenth-street on the north, and Avenue B and Clinton-street on the west. This Ward will give from 5,000 to 6,000 votes, as every vote will be brought out that can be secured. The local issues, arising partially from the nomination by Tammany of a resident for a County office, has divided the voters on the Mayoralty question. Charles E. Loew, Henry Woltman, and W. W. Cook supporting Lawrence, while the Germans are going for Havemeyer. The other dissatisfied adherents to Tammany, including Ed. Hare, Patrick Reilly, and others, appear to be working for O'Brien. This Ward will doubtless give O'Brien from 1,200 to 1,500 votes, while Lawrence will obtain from 1,800 to 2,000, and Havemeyer the balance, giving him a handsome majority.

TWELFTH WARD.

This Ward comprises all of that district lying between the East and North Rivers, above Eighty-sixth-street, the greater part being sparsely inhabited, excepting that portion known as Harlem. A large proportion of the voters in this Ward are Irish, and will, it is believed, vote strongly for O'Brien, though the Germans, who are also in full strength, will support Havemeyer, so that of the 8,000 legal votes in the Ward these two candidates will take the lion's share. Lawrence, the Tammany candidate, does not find much favor, as he is unpopular with the working classes. At present the prospect is, that, owing to the split in the Democratic vote, Havemeyer will carry the Ward by a decided plurality. Last Fall the Republican vote of the Twelfth Ward was 3,074, and the Democratic vote being divided, therefor, it should now be safe for Havemeyer.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Thirteenth Ward is bounded by Division and Grand streets on the south, the East River on the east, Rivington-street on the north, and Norfolk-street on the west. The legitimate vote of this Ward at the next election is set down at 5,600, although at former elections it has given over 6,000. This time such a vote is not looked for. A local disruption is likely also to affect the Mayoralty ticket, as Lawrence is supported by Tim Campbell and Assistant Alderman Michael Healey, who have greatly lost their popularity in the Ward, while O'Brien has Tony Miller, Pat. Farley, and other dissatisfied Tammany Hall men. The union of parties on the Assembly candidate has also had the tendency of confusing opinions with regard to the Mayor, and the nomination of Fred. German as Alderman by Apollo Hall may also divide the Teutonic vote. From present prospects the Ward will give from 2,000 to 2,500 for Lawrence, the balance being nearly equally divided between Havemeyer and O'Brien.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourteenth Ward is bounded by Canal-street on the south, Broadway on the west, Houston-street on the north, and the Bowery on the east. In this Ward, which has been for years a stronghold of the Tammany Ring, Lawrence will poll a very large vote, and will, beyond a doubt, receive a majority. The influence of the dram-shop politicians over the ignorant and uneducated resident voters has always retarded the introduction of any reform measures, and a large class of those who vote do so in favor of Tammany. Notwithstanding the internecine warfare between Hayes and Gibbons for the supremacy, the Tammany strength will not be divided, as both these men are active partisans of that faction. O'Brien has not been able to gain much of a foothold in this Ward and cannot expect to poll a large vote. There is, however, a powerful Irish organization, which will vote solidly for Grant and Wilson, but on the Mayoralty question will vote for O'Brien. The solid strength of the Republicans of the Ward will be cast for Havemeyer, but it is but a very small proportion of the total vote. A large number of the German population will also support Havemeyer.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward is bounded on the east by the Bowery and Fourth-avenue, on the north by Fourteenth-street, on the west by Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bleecker and Hancock streets, and on the south by Houston-street. This Ward will certainly be carried for Havemeyer by a large majority—the real contest being between that gentleman and Mr. Lawrence. The great mass of the Republicans, a large element in the voting population of the Ward, will vote solidly for Mr. Havemeyer, while the Liberal Republicans, under the leadership of Ex-Congressman Thos. E. Stewart, will unite with the Tammany men and support Lawrence. O'Brien has not developed any considerable strength. Among the residents are a great many of the earliest and most consistent advocates of true and thorough Municipal reform, and these men are all solid for Havemeyer, irrespective of party. It was by the vote of the Reformers resident in this Ward that Senator Benedict was enabled to defeat Mike Norton last year, and these same influences are now zealously at work to secure the election of Mr. Havemeyer.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward is bounded on the east by Sixth-avenue, on the west by the North River, south by West Fourteenth-street, and north by West Twenty-sixth-street. In that portion of this Ward from Eighth-avenue to the river, between Fourteenth and Nineteenth streets, the sentiment seems to be in favor of O'Brien. The section indicated is a very poor one, populated almost exclusively by the Irish. There are, however, a large number of extensive shops and manufactories here, and so far as could be ascertained there was no pronounced opinion among the workmen in them in favor of any candidate. The vote of the working classes will probably be largely divided. Tammany Hall has a hold on them by old association. O'Brien has had his workers out and gained some strength, while Mr. Havemeyer, who resides in the district, is popular among them and will, therefore, poll largely of this vote. There is some German population along the line of Sixth-avenue which may also be depended on for him with certainty, beside some French voters who will probably support the Republican ticket, as their neighbors are almost exclusively Republican. But in that part of the Ward comprised between Fourteenth and Nineteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues, and from Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Eleventh avenues, the population is of a better character than elsewhere. This is the "silent vote" district, and the majority of this vote will be cast for Havemeyer, the remainder being for Lawrence. The result will probably depend entirely on how this important portion of the population will go. There is an entire absence here of those banners, transparencies and flags so abundant on the east side of the City. The Ward, altogether, may be set down as in favor of Havemeyer.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

This Ward is bounded on the west by the Bowery and Fourth-avenue, east by Avenue B, south by Rivington-street, and north by East Fourteenth-street. The Ward is densely populated, and almost exclusively by Germans of the poorer class. This colony extends from Rivington to Eleventh-street, where the intermixture of Irish begins. It does not, however, go west of First-avenue. In the section bounded by First and Fourth avenues, between Fourth and Fourteenth streets, the residents are of a very substantial class, and include many men of large wealth among the old Knickerbocker families, who are all concentrated here. These voters are mainly old-line Democrats, and their vote may be reckoned, if cast to any appreciable extent, as sure for the Tammany nominee, who is himself of an old Knickerbocker family. Other residents here, and probably the larger number of the whole in the district, will go for Havemeyer. In the exclusively German sections Havemeyer is the only candidate considered. The vote for him will be solid. In the upper portions of this Ward it was extremely difficult to get any definite information as to the drift of political sentiment from the Germans; the Irish were strong in their advocacy of O'Brien, and invariably claimed the whole Ward for him; but it was almost impossible to get a German in this neighborhood to say anything or a way or the other, though they are evidently all in favor of Havemeyer.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Eighteenth Ward is bounded on the east by the East River, west by Sixth-avenue, north by Twenty-sixth-street, and south by East Fourteenth-street. This Ward is claimed to be solid for O'Brien, and all that portion of it lying east of Third-avenue appears to be so. A glance at the map will show that this portion is not so large as that lying west of Third-avenue, which contains a wealthy population, and is composed of first-class people. Here we find the "silent vote" of the Ward, and, calculating on mere extent of territory, reckoning seventy-five per cent. of this vote safe for Havemeyer, and twenty-five for Lawrence, it might be said that the former was sure to carry the Ward. It must be remembered, however, that the western portion, though the smaller, is much more densely populated. Here the tenement-houses abound, and each will send out its swarm of voters for O'Brien, while in the wealthier sections west, each house will probably only furnish on an average two qualified voters. Altogether, the chances may be said to be favorable to O'Brien's success, though it appears to be by no means so sure for him as is commonly claimed.

NINETEENTH WARD.

This is one of the largest Wards in the City. It is bounded on the east by the East River, on the west by Sixth-avenue and Central Park, on the south by East Fortieth-street, and on the north by East Eighty-sixth-street. West of Third-avenue, the whole length of the Ward, is composed of a well-to-do population of merchants, bankers, and moneyed men generally; they have always been looked upon as Republicans or old-line Democrats, though it is among this class that so large a number of non-voters are to be found. This Ward is also claimed as an O'Brien stronghold, but his strength does not lie west of Third-avenue. Following the line of this avenue, from Fortieth-street up to Sixty-fifth-street, by inquiry at the various Boards of Registry, it was found that there was a large foreign element. This may be largely reckoned on for Havemeyer, though some of it can be counted on for Lawrence. Along Second-avenue, between Fortieth-street and Fiftieth, off to the river, the Irish population is rather numerous, though, immediately on the line of the avenue, the registry-books show that there is a plentiful sprinkling of Germans, mostly of the better class. From Fiftieth-street up to Eighty-sixth, the Ward is but sparsely populated, open lots being numerous, and in the northern section there is a large shanty settlement, inhabited entirely by the Irish. These are commonly supposed to be united on O'Brien, but on inquiry it was found that they were largely divided between him and the Tammany nominee. Taking the Ward generally, it may be said that O'Brien is strong along portions of the line of Second and Third avenues; that the Irish vote of the Ward between Second-avenue and the river is divided between him and Lawrence; that the vote of the majority of the residents west of Third-avenue will go for Havemeyer, the remainder for Lawrence, and that the German vote will be given for Havemeyer, with ten or fifteen per cent. deducted for O'Brien and Lawrence. The contest in the lower portion of the Ward will be between Apollo Hall and the Republicans; in the upper between the Republicans and Tammany Hall.

TWENTIETH WARD.

This Ward is bounded north by West Fortieth-street, south by West Twenty-fifth-street, east by Sixth-avenue, and west by Hudson River. The Twentieth Ward will go into the Municipal contest with vigor. The working men of the various organizations are giving much attention to the work in hand, and thus far both parties have made a good show in the matter of kindling the flame of political enthusiasm by in-door and out-door demonstrations. The German societies and the Havemeyer party have had some fine speakers thus far during the campaign, and each party claims to have good grounds for asserting a victory for their respective champions. A careful survey of the Ward by those who are supposed to be political wiseacres, gives an inference from which O'Brien's victory seems assured. His constituency have been working with marked industry, and claim a large majority for him. Lawrence will run very well, but as present appearances seem to indicate, the race will be between O'Brien and Havemeyer, with probable chances of success for the former.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The Twenty-first Ward, bounded by Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River, will give a large majority for O'Brien. It is his own Ward, and the one in which he reigns supreme. How far the change of political events and shiftings of party interests may affect his personal following in other portions of the City, in this Ward they will cause scarcely any material change in the strength of his supporters. To show his power, it is only necessary to refer to his contest with Bradley in 1871 for State Senator, O'Brien running on the Republican ticket, Bradley having the Tammany nomination. Out of 8,393 votes polled, Bradley received but 905 votes against 7,384 polled for O'Brien, giving the latter a majority of 6,479. The overwhelming Irish vote in the Ward is almost solid for O'Brien. The Republican vote in the Ward is now, however, solid for Havemeyer; therefore the above figures will not represent O'Brien's real Ward vote.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

This Ward is bounded on the south by West Fortieth-street, on the east by Sixth and Eighth avenues, on the north by West Eighty-sixth-street, and on the west by the North River. This has always been considered an O'Brien Ward, as he is well known there and popular. The legal vote of the Ward is about 10,000, and of this the O'Brien men claim that they will get over 5,000. Havemeyer will, however, run very strong, as there is a large German vote there, all of which is certain to be cast for him. As the Republican vote last year was 4,681, the German element holds the balance of power, so the Reformers are sure that Havemeyer will carry the Ward by a small majority.

SUMMARY.

It will be seen by these reports that the vote in the twenty-two Wards may safely be divided on the Mayoralty question as follows: Lawrence is reasonably certain to carry the First, Second, Third, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, with the Seventh doubtful. The Lawrence majorities in these Wards will all be small, except, perhaps, the Fourteenth; therefore he is practically out of the race. O'Brien is tolerably secure of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards. Of these, in the first three and the last named, his majorities will undoubtedly be small, as the Tammany candidate will run with him closely. In the other four Wards O'Brien's supporters claim that he will get large majorities. Havemeyer's prospects, though taken up last, are by no means doubtful, as he will certainly carry the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth. These seven Wards are all largely and densely populated, so his majorities will be very heavy, especially in the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth. Our canvass of the Twelfth Ward shows it to be at present doubtful, with good indications in favor of Havemeyer. It will thus be seen that of the three candidates for the Mayoralty Mr. Havemeyer is already ahead of his Democratic competitor, with the tide of popular feeling increasing daily and steadily in his favor.

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

Shooting Affray in a Lager-Beer Saloon —A Serious Stabbing Affray.

Yesterday morning Dennis Delaney, of No. 307 East Twenty-sixth-street, who is an inspector of election in the Eighteenth Assembly District, was in the lager-beer saloon No. 241 East Twenty-eighth-street. James Brady, a painter, aged twenty-five, residing at No. 332 East Thirty-fifth-street, and two friends entered the place and invited Delaney to drink with them. As the men were strangers to him, he declined. A quarrel then ensued, and during the fracas which followed, Brady drew a revolver and shot Delaney in the right thigh, inflicting a very severe wound. Brady fled from the saloon, but was afterward arrested and locked up. Delaney was taken to his home. He refused to make any statement to the Police in regard to the matter.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Daniel McGovern, aged twenty-four, residing at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, became engaged in a quarrel with some unknown man at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, and, during the fracas which ensued, McGovern was stabbed in the neck by the stranger and severely wounded. He was attended by Police Surgeon Thomas, and was cared for at the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

Personal.

Leslie C. Hanks, Consul-General of Gautemala, is at the Gilsey House. Baron and Baroness de Busierre, of Paris, are at the Everett House. Judge J. P. O'Sullivan is at the Brevoort House. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Col. Hon. W. Merrit, of Des Moines, are at the Astor House. Capt. G. S. Holmes, of Cape Town; Major G. A. Allen, of Georgia, and John B. Gibson, Esq., of Cincinnati, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Commodore Stembel, of the United States Navy and John Flagg, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. G. Faut, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Dr. R. S. Vioke, of the United States Army, and Wm. D. Cochran, of Oil City, Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Isaac Buckingham, of Cleveland, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday and left in the evening for Washington.

HEAVY JEWELRY ROBBERY.

A Scientific Burglary in a John-Street Jewelry-Store.

The Safe Opened and Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Diamonds Taken—The Insecurity of Business Buildings Exemplified—No Clue to the Burglars.

The block in John-street between Nassau and Broadway, is absolutely full of manufacturing jeweler's offices. There are about twenty janitors living in as many houses on the block, and an ex-policeman has been hired as a private watchman. Most of the houses, however, are rickety and old, and easily entered by thieves, either by an abundance of scuttles from the roof, or through windows easily reached from sheds behind. Between 6 o'clock on Saturday night, and 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, a gang of four expert burglars successfully accomplished a most daring robbery in No. 9 John-street. It is the only house of which the private watchman has not a door-key. The second floor is occupied by Messrs. Ball & Barnard, wholesale jewelers. The third floor is used as a manufacturing jewelers' establishment by Messrs. Ormsby & Keogh. Mr. Ormsby was married about a year ago, and resides at No. 252 West Fifteenth-street. Mr. Austin W. Keogh, the other member of the firm, lives at No. 139 East Forty-sixth-street. In the rear of the floor they occupy is a small office with a wooden partition reaching to the ceiling, and lighted by two panes of glass. In this was one of Urban's old safes, purchased for $280, a perfectly worthless article, the doors made of common sheet-iron, which would not resist a single clever safe-burglar two hours. In this safe was placed, on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Ormsby, diamonds set and unset, cameo rings, and unfinished work, worth between $15,000 and $20,000. The burglars entered the building on Saturday afternoon and hid themselves in a vacant room on the top floor. They had with them two valises, containing a complete kit of cutting tools, a sand-bag to knock a janitor senseless, two large pieces of black oil-cloth, a suit of blue linen overalls, fifty ham and beef sandwiches, and two bottles of brandy, besides leather with which to deaden the sound of their tools.

Mr. Ormsby left his office at 6 o'clock, and soon after the building was locked up. The "gang" then forced Mr. Ormsby's outer office door with their "section jimmy," and opening the door of the small office, tacked their oil-cloth over the lights of glass and went to work. They were perfectly secure, and made short work of the old safe. They literally cut it to pieces, reaming out the rivets and pulling one of the doors completely off. Every scrap of jewelry in the safe they carefully put in their pockets, and then determined to pay their respects to Messrs. Ball & Bernard. They half cut out the lower panel of Ball & Bernard's office door, when one of the gang evidently thought of their false keys and opened the door with one. But the large chilled-iron safes in Messrs. Ball & Barnard's were too heavy for the burglars, who could open them, but not in the office of a third disposal. They left the spare sledge-hammer handle on the office desk as a pleasant reminder. Officer Griffin, of the Second Precinct, tried the front door at 6½ o'clock, and found it secure. The thieves, on leaving Ball & Barnard's, went back to Ormsby & Keogh's, on the floor above, put all their tools in the latter office, carefully locked the door, and, walking down stairs, opened the front door from the inside, and emerged into John-street with their plunder some time between 6½ and 8½ o'clock, at which latter hour Officer McGuckin found the front door open. The alarm was at once given, and Capt. Caffrey and one of his Sergeants entered the building. They saw that Ball & Barnard's had been entered but nothing stolen. Ascending to Ormsby & Keogh's, they found it had been entered, but could not discover any robbery. The main office was undisturbed, and the black oil-cloth of course prevented any looking into the small office where the safe was cut open, and the door of which the burglars had locked after them. Mr. Ormsby was sent for, and on his opening the door he was crazed by seeing the safe cut to pieces, everything of value taken, and the burglar's tools and sandwiches lying on the floor. As yet there is no trace of the thieves.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave a *soirée dansante*, last night, at its club-house in Fifth-street.

The Polhynie Vocal Society celebrated its eleventh anniversary at Dramatic Hall, in Houston-street, last night, by a series of vocal and musical exercises.

The Mayence Carneval Association gave a dramatic entertainment and *soirée dansante*, at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night, which was largely attended.

The New-York Turnverein gave an evening entertainment at the Turn Hall last night, consisting of dramatic recitations and social pastimes.

The remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, floating in the East River at the foot of Thirteenth-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

An unknown man, apparently a sailor, was found dead, yesterday afternoon, lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 52 Water-street. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

A fire occurred, at about 7 o'clock last evening, in the forecastle of the bark Navesink, at Pier No. 13 East River, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp. A suit of sails, valued at $2,000, was destroyed.

Dr. Ludwig Buechner, the well-known German pailosopher and naturalist, now in this City, will deliver a lecture before the Liederkranz Society, at Liederkranz Hall this evening, on "Brains and Soul."

The October reception of the Public School Teachers' Association will take place at Association Hall on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. A number of artists will participate in the exercises, to which citizens generally are invited.

The final services were held in St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette-place, near Great Jones-street, yesterday morning. The building, used for the last forty years, will be immediately demolished, and in its place will be erected stores.

A collision occurred, yesterday morning, at the corner of Prince and Crosby streets, between Car No. 40, of the Bleecker-street line, and Car No. 8, of the Avenue C Railroad, by which one of the horses attached to the Avenue C car had a leg fractured.

John Wright, an English sailor, twenty-nine years of age, while in the Oak-street Police Station, where he had been accommodated with lodging, attempted to commit suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, by hanging himself in the lodgers' room. He was discovered and cut down in time to save his life.

The managers of the American Institute have extended an invitation to the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and Institute to visit the exposition today. The visit will be made specially interesting by an exhibition of the use of the sign language, with practical illustrations of the method of teaching in vogue.

The Cosmopolitan Conference met yesterday afternoon in the Turn Hall, Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth-street. The finance question, which has been the subject of discussion among the members for the last three or four Sundays, was again taken up by Mr. Wm. Ingram, who laid down the fundamental principles and moral axioms which guided it. The subject was discussed by Drs. Louis and Shepherd, and Mr. Bull.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held last evening in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-st reet. There were present in the church Right Rev. Bishops Whipple, Clarkson, Talbot, Bedell, Clark, and Huntington; Rev. Mr. E. A. Washburn, rector of the church, and other prominent clergymen and members of the Board. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, preached the annual sermon. The remaining services of the Board will be held in the Church of the Holy Savior, Twenty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue.

BROOKLYN.

Late Saturday night John Kenney, of No. 63 President-street, while passing through Van Brunt-street, was knocked down by three young men, who robbed him of his silver watch and hat. The assailants escaped.

Yesterday morning Florian H. Richards, a German, aged forty-eight years, unmarried, fell out of a third-story window of his boarding-house, corner of North Sixth and First streets, E. D., and was killed.

Saturday night, Virginia Cozzens, aged thirty-five years, (colored,) while engaged in an altercation with her brother-in-law, Charles Cozzens, at No. 247 Jay-street, cut him across the face with a razor, inflicting a severe wound. Virginia was locked up.

LONG ISLAND.

W. R. Post, of Southampton, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County.

Rev. Alexander W. Sproul, of Chester, Penn., has been invited to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Sag Harbor.

The statement lately published that the Common Council of Long Island City had located the City Hall is erroneous. The Common Council are at a dead-lock on the subject.

A new Catholic church is being erected at Woodhaven. The building will be of brick, 60 by 38 feet, with 20 feet side walls. The spire will be 70 feet high. The roof will be of slate.

The menhaden fishermen of the southern part of Long Island, have been successful in their strike for an advance in the price of fish, and they now receive $2 50 per thousand.

The son of Abraham De Bevoise, of Jamaica, last week, found an unexploded copper cartridge, and, while rubbing it on a stone, the cartridge exploded, causing a painful and dangerous wound to his hand.

The Assessors of the town of Flushing have completed their assessment roll, and make the actual cash valuation of real estate $15,836,100. The assessed valuation they make at $4,608,700. The valuation of personal property is $846 300. There are 12,000 plots, farms, and lots upon which a separate assessment has been made in the town.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday a fire broke out in a frame dwelling-house owned by Mr. J. Kennedy, in Riverstreet, Newark. Before the Fire Department arrived the building was burned to the ground. The loss is $6,000; fully insured.

Last evening the train from New-York to Philadelphia, which left at 6 o'clock, ran over a man at Hackensack Bridge, killing him instantly. The body was carried to West End Station, where it had not been identified at a late hour last night.

[Advertisement.]

ART, SKILL AND TASTE.—These qualities are all developed in a striking degree in the Fall style of gentlemen's hats sold at the popular store, No. 212 Broadway. Why not? They are manufactured by the undaunted KNOX.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Nancy Masich, Miss Laura Joyce, Mme. Rosetti, Signor N. Vani, Mr. and Mrs. Weidenbach, Mme. J. Petteri, Mme. D. Petteri and 2 children, Mrs. Collard, Henry Collard, Miss E. Horsfall, Mrs. Norton, S. Brown, B. Rabenstein, F. Welton, Dr. A. Schapainzer, Rev. M. Doherty.

In steam-ship Genaral Barnes, from Savannah.—M. Bedford, W. H. Tutor, Jno. Kay, Wm. Robbins, J. W. Dwyer, Mrs. O'Brien and daughter, E. H. Sabin, C. E. Smith.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—F. S. Dupont, Wesley King, Joseph Watson, W. E. Benken, Mrs Wagner, C. T. Werner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:25 | Sun sets.....5:07 | Moon sets.....2:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..4:54 | Gov. Island..5:43 | Hell Gate.....7:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Oct. 27.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool Oct 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 24, lat 44 57, lon. 56 21, exchanged signals with bark Marion, (Br.,) bound E.; 25th, lat. 42 33, lon. 62 36, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 43 17, lon. 63 24, a Galion steamer do.; 26th, 80 miles E. of Sandy Hook, 10¼ P. M., exchanged night signals with steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; same date, &c., a White Star, Cunard, and National steamer, all bound E.; same day, 68 miles E. of Sandy Hook, 11:25 P. M., a North German steamer, do.; 27th, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, 1:05 A. M., an Anchor line steamer, do.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Oct. 22 and Tybee 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Was detained at Tybee 48 hours on account of strong northerly gales.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston Oct. 17 and Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Oct. 25, lat. 33 58, lon. 76 17, passed brig Keystone, bound N.

Steam-ship Commodore, (Br.,) Whelan, Labrador 9 ds., with herrings to Richard P. Currie.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall 17th inst., at 4 P. M., and Kingston 20th, passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Churruca, (Span.,) Egusquiza, Havana 5 ds., in ballast to George Pendreigh & Co. Had strong S. and S. E. gales.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Garibaldi, Bowdoin, Manila 136 ds., with sugar and hemp to Barney Bros. & Co. Passed Noah Emery. Passed Sandile-wood Island July 25, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 2, and crossed the equator Sept. 28, in lon. 35 30. Had light winds the entire passage.

Ship Ganges, (of Liverpool,) Ferguson, Calcutta and Sand Heads June 6, via Mauritius July 19, with mdse. to Cabot, Bowles & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 16, and crossed the equator Sept. 7, in lon. 25.

Ship Evangeline, (of Liverpool,) Sterling, Calcutta and Sand Heads 112 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 4, and crossed the equator Sept. 24, in lon. 24 W.

Bark Sabioncello, (Aust.,) Cassovich, Leith 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Took the middle passage, and had variable weather; was 15 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Concord, (of Scarboro,) Park, Colombo 121 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Aug. 16; arr. at St. Helena Sept. 5, and sld. 6th; crossed the equator Sept. 16, in lon. 24 30 W.; had a succession of strong W. gales of the Cape, lasting 14 ds.; from thence light variable winds and calms up to lat. 30 N., lon. 55 W.; thence strong E. and S. W. winds.

Bark Harvest Moon, Perry, Marseilles 71 ds., with old iron to order and to Henry—vessel to Lawrence Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 29; took the northern passage and had moderate weather; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Ferreri, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Cette 56 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather; was 26 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Giovanina, (Ital.,) Califano, Leghorn 46 ds., with mdse. to Frederick Robinson—vessel to A. P. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 26; took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Privi Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Pende, Leith 56 ds., with gas coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Experienced strong W. and N. W. winds down the English Channel; from thence fine weather; was 6 ds. N. of Bermuda. Sept. 11, George Papovich, a seaman, aged 30 years, a native of Austria, fell overboard and was drowned.

Bark Anna, (Norw.,) Wengarrd, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Napier & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Crossed the equator Sept. 25, in lon. 33; had fine weather.

Bark Ninfa, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Marseilles 70 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 5; took the southern passage, and had variable weather.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Cro